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SOVIET POLLS USED TO STIR ENTHUSIASM

'All Out for the Elections' Appears on Red Flags and in Newspapers

CHOICE IS EXPRESSED BY SHOW OF HANDS

Recital of Socialist Progress Precedes Voting—Opposition a Rare Occurrence

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Placards and streamers on walls and billboards, front-page articles in newspapers, occasional automobiles rushing along the streets with red flags and inscriptions: "Everyone out for the Soviet elections."

These were the outward visible signs that Moscow was experiencing its biennial Soviet election.

Although the Communist Party is the sole legal political organization in the Soviet Union these elections are treated as a serious campaign by the Party, trade union and other social organizations; and every effort is made to persuade all the qualified electors to participate in the voting.

With the idea of getting a somewhat closer view of the process I obtained permission to attend the election in the Shepetilnikov street-car station, in the western part of Moscow. Soviet elections are not held everywhere on the same day, but are spread over several days and the voting, which is open and by show of hands, is not arranged by residential districts, but according to places of employment.

Exclusions Are Drastic

Whether I, as a foreigner who was neither a merchant, a former Russian aristocrat, a former tsarist policeman, a priest or religious minister, nor an employer of hired labor for purposes of exacting gain (these are the main classes of disfranchised persons under the Soviet Constitution), would have been entitled to cast a vote in this election was a legal point which I left untested.

Foreigners who do not belong to these disfranchised classes are entitled and even encouraged to vote in Russia; but so far as I know no journalist has ever availed himself of this right. It would, perhaps, be too difficult to decide just where a journalist should hold up his hand for the right candidate.

The Shepetilnikov street-car station employees gathered 700 or 800 strong in the auditorium of the new club of the municipal workers and employees, which, with its peculiar curves and angles, is one of the striking examples of new Russian architecture.

On the stage were huge pictures of Lenine and Stalin, with an inscription to the effect that Stalin was carrying out Lenine's ideas. Red streamers, one of them bearing the slogan, "Bad is the Soviet member who cannot lead

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Poland Ratifies German Treaties to Assist Trade

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, March 12—The Polish-German trade and liquidation treaties which were signed here, respectively, a year and 18 months ago, were ratified by the Polish Diet, yesterday.

The Socialist, Jewish, and German parties supported the Government, giving it a total of 183 votes in favor of ratification, compared with 90 for the Nationalists, Christian Democrats, and Peasants.

Auguste Zaleski, the Foreign Minister, urged ratification. International coöperation, he said, was the only means of combating the world economic crisis. Should Germany not respond to this friendly gesture on the part of Poland, the blame for delaying the return of prosperity would, he declared, lie on her shoulders.

The Liquidation Treaty of October, 1929, binds the two countries mutually to abandon a number of financial claims arising out of the German occupation of Poland during the World War and the subsequent taking over by Poland of various properties which had formerly belonged to German citizens and the German Government. It has already been ratified by President von Hindenburg.

The past few months have seen the growth of a strong movement in favor of closer European coöperation in economic matters. Poland has played a leading part in organizing the campaign. Consequently there has been a gradual change in sentiment here about both the treaties. Business circles in Poland, and it is believed in Germany also, were strongly in favor of ratification. If Germany follows Poland's example and ratifies the trade treaty as well as the liquidation treaty it is considered here that an important step will have been taken in the pacification of Europe, thus helping toward the success of next year's disarmament conference.

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New Planets Found by Italian Observers

By the Associated Press

Turin, Italy, March 12

A NEW asteroid was revealed yesterday in astronomical photographs taken on Jan. 19 by Prof. Giovanni Lacchini of Pinotorinese Observatory. It lies between Mars and Jupiter.

His discovery increased to 1257 the number of known asteroids, many of which, however, have disappeared since they were found.

Another asteroid has been discovered by Prof. Luigi Volta, director of the observatory, who will make additional photographs tomorrow night.

German Press Warns 'Go Slow' in Soviet Deals

Russia's Orders Said to Depend on Five-Year Credit by Reich

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 12 —The return yesterday of the delegation of German industrialists from Russia found important sections of public opinion definitely dissatisfied with the prospect of increasing business relations with the Soviet Government.

While it is pointed out that further orders from Russia might lead to a slight reduction in unemployment, the opinion is now widely expressed here that zeal for trade with Russia is simply sharpening the lines of Communist and capitalist conflict, and it is urged that Germany should go slow in its economic assistance to the Soviets.

The German delegation appears to be satisfied with its visit. But the actual obtaining of large orders for German machinery is said to hinge upon several conditions, the most important being the granting of five year's credit by the Reich.

"It is not permissible to regard Soviet Russia's economic program and the economic development of its Five-Year Plan and one's own business relations with that country as purely an economic affair," the Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung writes, "for Soviet Russia's economic conditions are only being strengthened by Moscow in order to provide Bolshevism with a better basis from which it can reach out for its political, social and cultural goal. One should not forget this point in developing one's business relations with Soviet Russia."

Germania, organ of the party of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, takes up the same point. It speaks of the "impossibility" of distinguishing between Soviet Russian politics, economics and culture, and further also warns against viewing German and Russian relations wholly from a business angle.

The German delegation's visit to Moscow will only be utilized by the Soviets as a means to rekindle the desire of other industrial nations to obtain orders from Soviet Russia—a desire which of late has been waning, Germania writes. Soviet Russia's business is not of great interest to Germany, it continues, but it is of vital importance to Soviet Russia as Moscow needs foreign help for completion of its Five-Year Plan. Germania expresses the wish that, under these circumstances, Germany hold itself back.

Women to Rally to Dry Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 12—The fourth annual southern convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America came to a close here yesterday with a plea by Dr. F. Scott McBride for all drys in the United States to reaffirm their pledge to fight to keep the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, and to repudiate any politcal party which offers a wet in the race for the Presidency.

Chief among speakers of the day was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who deplored what he termed a malicious campaign on the part of the wets to discredit the dry law.

Mrs. Frank N. Mann of Huntington, W. Va., Democratic national committeewoman, who bolted her party in Houston to campaign for Hoover, declared that the women of the nation would be present at the polls to block any movement of the wets to take the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution. The date for the national convention of the league was set for Jan. 16, 1932, in Washington.

Now Turkey Round-Up Sends Its Call to Cowboy

FARGO, N. D., March 12 (AP)—How have the mighty fallen!

For a long time it has been known that diversification of crops and other factors were forcing the cowboy to make his last stand in the Bad Lands, but no one ever thought he would be called on to fill a request like the one a woman made in a "Want-Ad." in a North Dakota newspaper. It read:

"Wanted—A good cowboy to herd turkeys."

TELEGRAPHERS CALL STRIKE

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 12 (By U. P.—A strike of all Government telegraphers in Bolivia was called yesterday by the Federation of Posts and Telegraphs when the Treasury failed to pay back salaries.

Franco-Italian Naval Pact Approved by U. S. and Japan

British House of Commons Comments Favorably as Concurrence Is Announced; Method of Inserting It in London Treaty Discussed

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—The United States and Japanese Governments have informed London of their concurrence in the Franco-Italian naval agreement, it was announced in the House of Commons last night by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Conversations, however, are still progressing to determine the best method of formally associating the new agreement with the London treaty. It is not certain whether its terms can be inserted in that agreement until the results of next year's disarmament conference are known.

The House of Commons showed general appreciation of the good work of Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minister and Mr. Alexander, and engaged in no direct criticism of the Franco-Italian agreement. Indeed the Conservative spokesman, L. C. M. S. Amery, presented congratulations.

But Mr. Amery sharply criticized the Government's naval estimates, charging that while the naval treaties had cut British naval strength to the lowest possible minimum, Government zeal for European accord had cut the navy dangerously lower.

Mr. Amery claimed that according to the terms of the Government's annual programs, by 1936 Britain would have only 35 under-age cruisers, only 59 destroyers or half the permitted total, inferior destroyer leaders, and 39 submarines, or 13,000 tons under the London treaty total.

Mr. Alexander, in reply, refused to accept the Conservative assumption of the life of cruisers and destroyers at 16 and 12 years respectively, and claimed his replacement program was adequate. The Commons accepted both the terms of the naval agreement and the annual naval estimates without division.

Paris Press Comment Slightly Critical but Approves Major Plans

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 12—The naval agreement with Italy is being given "good press" in France. Even those observers who were most critical of the project, while it was being negotiated have few objections to make except regarding minor details.

Some regret that the official text only sets forth the "bases" of agreement and is not in itself definite. But most newspaper content themselves with brief and favorable comments.

Pertinax, well-known correspond-

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CAMBO SUPPORTS MADRID REGIME; OPPOSES REVOLT

Catalan Leader Warns of Threat of Bolshevism in Political Overturn

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain, March 12—Active support of the Government by Francisco Cambo, leader of the Catalan movement which centers here, has produced a decided change in Spain's political temperature.

While Republicans are somewhat crestfallen owing to successive failures, Monarchists still remained on the defensive until Señor Cambo supplied the needed leadership. Now opinion adverse to "the Republican adventure" is steadily gaining ground, being particularly strong in Catalonia.

In an article "Negations and That Is All," published in La Veu here yesterday, Señor Cambo takes the war into the enemy's camp and enunciates some truths which, though unpalatable, will give pause to the flowing tide of Republican allegiance.

While recognizing the quantity and quality of recent recruits to the current against the present régime and "him in whom it is incarnated" Señor Cambo deplores as naïve any idea that "in 1931 any political revolution is possible without being immediately swallowed up in a social revolution bordering on Bolshevism."

Sporadic disturbances and strikes are certain to have a damaging effect on the country and the monetary unit may continue to decline says Señor Cambo, but the much-heralded revolution is doomed to failure "because the state of mind in the country, while predominantly and perhaps justifiably antirégime, certainly does not favor a complete upheaval of the social order."

The prevailing sentiment of the opposition has indeed, as Señor Cambo says, no positive or constructive potentiality and persistent conflicts are inherent in its mixed composition, whereas the Government is making at least a brave show of unity and getting down to the country's outstanding problems, and offering solutions under the most favorable conditions.

Hitchin' Facilities Return to Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATESBORO, Ga.—"The old gray mare" may not be what she used to be anywhere else, but she is better, so far as Statesboro and Bullock County are concerned.

When there is trucking to be done in this neck of the woods, Dobbin does it, and the automobile stays in a state of elegant disuse in the family garage.

Farmers hereabouts have more and more been turning to the horse for trucking, and the streets of the town began to show an old familiar atmosphere. So a few weeks ago the authorities got to talking about it; the result was an order: "Polish up the horse rack and the hitching post and bring on your horses."

Now a Georgia Ford will stand without hitching, but a mule in Georgia is a mule the world over; tie her down and you may have peace and order; don't tie her down and get out of the way as quickly as possible.

But it took people a little while to appreciate the advantages of the mule over the automobile, after the automobile came in.

But there were disadvantages. Your engine boiled over at the wrong time, or you got stuck in the mud—Georgia is famous for peaches and mud—and so on and so forth. Time comes and time goes, but mules are very like the imponderables; they continue.

So everybody in Statesboro, which is the county seat of Bullock County, is pleased. The hitching post has come back. It is a center of community life. You tether your animal and then you stay and talk.

INDIANS UNITED AGAINST ATTACK ON ROUND TABLE

Defection of Conservatives Deplored—Nationalists Carry Out Pledges

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 12—Amid political uncertainty caused here by the alleged decision of the Conservative Party in Britain to boycott the next Round Table, one thing stands secure—the determination of all political groups in India that the conference will proceed.

Even the European group in the Legislative Assembly has protested concerning the Conservative defection, contending there should be no question of withdrawal by the Conservative Party in view of the cessation of the noncooperative movement in India and the previous arrangement that all British political parties would implement the Round Table proposals at a further conference.

Official circles are reticent regarding the Conservative attitude, believing that Stanley Baldwin will clear up the situation in the House of Commons today when it will be revealed that misunderstanding has crept into the issue.

On the other hand, all parties here from extreme British to extreme Congress condemn the suggested abstention of the Conservatives as a breach of faith, although Mahatma Gandhi, in a press statement from Ahmedabad, says such a decision is not surprising to him.

Gandhi also took opportunity to reiterate that Congress aims at the next conference at purna swaraj, which, in light of successive declarations, is beginning to show itself as not differing from the former extreme shibboleth of complete independence.

"Congress will accept no safeguard which is not clearly proved to be in India's interest and those that were discussed at London were certainly not in India's interest," Gandhi said.

Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, remaining stanch to Gandhi, has declared at Allahabad: "If Congress decides to participate in the next Round Table it will do so only on condition that the country shall have complete independence and control of the army and finances." He admits achievement of this goal is unlikely, in which event Congress will resume its fight with renewed vigor. At the same time Congress continues to carry out pledges undertaken in the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

The ban imposed at Bombay about eight months ago on foreign cloth has been withdrawn and throughout the country civil disobedience has been greatly diminished.

Line Spanning Africa, Coast to Coast, Completed by Belgian Railway Link

Three Nations Take Part in Great Development Enterprise

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—Completion is announced here of the final link in the Belgian extension of the Benguela railway, which not only opens up a new route connecting the rich copper mines of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia with the sea, but also establishes through communication across Africa from Lobito Bay, on the Atlantic, to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

Benguela railway was originally an Anglo-Portuguese project which has been under construction since 1903. Lines on a three-foot six-inch gauge were first laid at Lobito Bay and that reached Angola-Congo frontier at Luao in 1928.

The Belgians subsequently continued the undertaking and have built 335 miles to Tenke in Katanga province of the Belgian Congo, effecting a junction with the Katanga railways on March 10. Tenke is on a system which connects across the two Rhodesias with Cape Town, Durban and Delagoa Bay.

Harnessing Africa

Dotted Line on Map Indicates Link in Transcontinental Line Just Finished by Belgium.

CHILE POWER CLAIM SETTLED

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 12—The Chilean Government and Santiago's municipal officials yesterday signed a new concession with the Chilean Electric Company, subsidiary of the American & Foreign Power Company, ending several years of disputes between the city and the company.

WICKERSHAM TERMS CRITICS BAFFLED WETS

Says Uproar Comes From Those Who Wanted to Know How to Get Liquor

Abolition of the legalized saloon is the great achievement of the prohibition act, George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, told about 800 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. It was said to be the largest assembly ever packed into the main dining room of the chamber for an assembly luncheon.

Mr. Wickersham discussed frankly the recent report of the commission "about which controversy is raging," criticizing the so-called wet press for its "abusive articles" about the report and praising the friendly manner in which the dry press received it. He explained the "lost prohibition report for Massachusetts" and spoke of the general opinion of those opposed to prohibition that they did not favor return of the legalized saloon.

Stressing the need of careful reading of the report itself rather than the summaries, Mr. Wickersham said hostile critics apparently considered that "it was enough for its condemnation that it did not recommend the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The report, he said, sought to set forth temperately, without fear or favor, the facts relating to the problem, "which it seems to us, must be considered by the American people in determining such a policy of the nation in dealing with this vitally important subject."

Critics Wanted Liquor

"No group of 11 men and women could," he said, "solve a problem upon which there is such fundamental difference of opinion. Apparently a large body of anti-prohibitionists expected the commission to find a way for them to secure liquor with ease and were in a rage when we failed to do so.

"It is significant that almost all of the bodies seeking the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment agreed that under no circumstances should the licensed saloon be restored. On page 50 of the report it says that legalized liquor traffic and the open saloon were abolished and few desire their return.

"The report shows that in a number of particulars there has not been the kind of test of the enforcement of national prohibition which would have been desirable, and that, as a

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'Pay an Obligation' Campaign Wipes Out Many Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AURORA, Ill., March 12—Spring cleaning took a novel turn in this Fox River Valley city of 46,500 population.

A "pay an obligation" campaign was launched this month to encourage citizens to clean up their old debts and make way for new business. Leaders estimate that in the second week of the movement it has resulted in liquidation of more than $25,000 in old debts.

On March 2, 200 cashier's checks for $10 each, drawn in equal numbers on five local banks, were put into circulation by representatives of coöperating civic clubs, under sponsorship of the Advertising Club of Aurora, the officials of which expect the total liquidation to reach $100,000 by the last day of March, when the campaign ends.

The purchaser of each cashier's check, drawn on special blanks with space for names of 100 indorsers, is requested to use it immediately in the payment of a past due obligation. Each person that is paid, in turn, pays a debt with it.

In order to keep track of the checks, each person holding one, at 9 o'clock each morning, is expected to notify the issuing bank and report the number of indorsements for the past 24 hours.

The greatest number of transactions reported in any one day is 37. To stimulate the campaign each bank gives a prize of $1 to the holder of the checks with the largest number of transactions for the day and a prize awaits the club that shows the greatest response during the month.

He Says People Want Truth and That Facts Banish Fear

FRANK E. GANNETT

OVERPRODUCTION, snorts the subject of this, the last of the series Rufus Steele has been writing of men prominent in American business, educational, and cultural affairs, has not touched his business. It is undersupply. Frank E. Gannett publishes so many newspapers, he ought to know what he is talking about when he says there has been a lack of good news during the so-called depression year, and that if there had been enough good news, the people would have been in a far happier frame of mind than they have been in under the deluge of news that has not been so good. People want the truth, he said. Familiarity with facts routs fear and hate.

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

By RUFUS STEELE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"In respect of one of our important and essential commodities all this talk of overproduction and underconsumption does not apply. The demand for good news, to be specific, is in excess of the supply that has been made available.

"A proper diligence on the part of all the newspapers would have given us far more good news than we have had during the past year, and the deluging of the public with that additional good news would have meant substantial things to its well-being and morale. If the papers had found for us all the good news there was to find there would now be few if any puzzling public questions, there would be less ignorance and therefore less prejudice, and the people would be in a happier state of mind."

This incisive estimate of the journalistic year is made by Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle and a dozen other important daily newspapers in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

"It is not so much that newspapers have been consciously recreant of their duty," Mr. Gannett explained, "as that they have been slow to realize the proportions of their augmented province. Newspapering with us isn't what it used to be. The World War forced an across-the-ocean intimacy of nations, and radio pulses with news flashes that stop at no border line. These and other factors have brought to today's newspapers extraordinary opportunities and corresponding responsibilities.

"Radio assumes no real part of the newspapers' functions, but adds to their human obligations. With its instant consciousness of more things than we had dreamed of as in the world, radio arouses everybody and satisfies no one. It impels the newspapers to do more researching, analyzing and interpreting than they have ever done for their readers.

"Our newspapers, not fully appreciating the new public hunger, have too often fed it indifferently. The public has wanted the good news that consists of constructive facts, facts and more facts—facts found for it and fed to it without partiality or coloring. In conspicuous instances the public has not been freely given the good news that would have meant to it more than carelessness or prejudice could have realized.

"The mishandling of news constitutes a flagrant injustice. Take a current example. A New Jersey judge rendered a freak decision that the Eighteenth Amendment was unconstitutional, and the wet section of the press carried the news with banner headlines and screaming editorials. A few days ago the United States Supreme Court unanimously reversed the New Jersey judge and those same journals barely mentioned the fact. This kind of unfairness makes for distrust of the press.

"In my view the press of the United States should dedicate itself to the solving of our outstanding problems. It should educate by the full and fair marshaling of the facts and it should incite to action by wholesome and vigorous editorials.

"I should like to see the newspapers undertake the abolishing of poverty, the abolishing of the liquor evils, and the abolishing of war. There could be only one result of a proper campaign undertaken by our newspapers in concert. The evils would be abolished.

"I believe we are leaving behind us the day when the newspaper that contents itself with gaining circulation and advertising linage may qualify as a success. It must do more than that. The need that becomes more articulate among the people is for journalistic leadership. Newspapers will become great and stand or fall as their leadership is effective or unconvincing. The honesty of its news presentations and the integrity of its editorial analyses will constitute a paper's jewels.

"People were never so hungry for the truth. They have come to realize that when they are familiar with the facts they do not fear, that when they are brought to know a foreign people they cannot hate."

CUBAN POLITICOS ACQUITTED

HAVANA, March 12 (AP)—The second audiencia court late yesterday acquitted 12 directors and members of the Union Nationalista Association of charges of secretly publishing anti-government literature. The case grew out of the alleged clandestine publication by leading Nationalists of protests against the prorroguing of office-holders' terms last fall.

BRATT SYSTEM HELD UNSUITED TO AMERICA

Swedes, However, Declared Generally Satisfied With Its Operations

In view of the special interest aroused in the Swedish method of liquor control through the Anderson proposal in the Wickersham report, advocating partial adoption of that method, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of three articles explaining how the Swedish "Bratt" system is operating. The following is the last.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—When Dr. Ivan Bratt was asked if his system for controlling the liquor traffic, which has been applied in Sweden since 1913, would break people of drinking, he replied:

"I have not intended to break people of the habit. I have intended to teach the Swedish people to drink properly."

Chief opponents of the system in Sweden object to this very aspect of liquor control. One critic, Dr. Olof Behm, a leading attorney, writes to The Christian Science Monitor:

"Swedish people have received this teaching now for some 20 years. Statistics give almost no reliable information about the results. But the Swedish citizen who has witnessed

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Queensland Buys Wheat Crop to Assist Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The Queensland Government has acquired by proclamation all flour now within, or hereafter to come within, Queensland. This action aims at the amelioration of the position of wheat growers, many of whom were faced with ruin owing to the unprecedented fall in the price of wheat. Farmers will receive a little less than 4s. a bushel for their wheat, and the price of bread will be increased by ½d. a two-pound loaf.

The calamitous fall in the price of wheat, said the Premier, A. E. Moore, "has brought about a very serious position, not only for the wheat growers, but also for the Government, the storekeepers, wholesale houses, and the large numbers of people indirectly concerned with the profitable carrying on of the wheat industry.

"It is quite impossible, under conditions in operation today in Australia," he said, "where his costs are heavily inflated under sheltered conditions, for the wheat grower to sell his product at the price determined by the present fierce competition in the unsheltered markets of the world. To see ruin facing a large number of our rural population is a condition we cannot contemplate with equanimity, and it is only fair that Queensland wheat growers, who produce the raw material for an important article of the people's food, should at least be able to secure a price on which they can live."

Fair Backers Look for Federal Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—Failure of Congress to pass the bill appropriating $1,750,000 for federal participation in the Chicago World's Fair of 1933 has not discouraged the fair committee, who are confident that it will have prompt and favorable consideration at the next session.

In a statement to the press, Rufus C. Dawes, president of the fair, admitted a certain disappointment at the delay, but said the fact the Government had authorized an invitation to foreign governments to participate in the fair had been interpreted to imply an obligation upon the United States itself to participate.

INSURGENTS PLAN RELIEF LEGISLATION

Program to Be Launched in Next Congress Outlined by La Follette

IDLENESS PROBLEM SOLUTION SOUGHT

Dr. Beard Says Progressives Are Against Blanket Repeal of Dry Amendment

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—As the balance of power in the next Congress, the Progressives will press for a comprehensive legislative program dealing with the unemployment problem, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, informed the Progressive Economic Conference today in getting under way a round table discussion of the subject.

"We believe," Mr. La Follette declared, "that our Government can be made to function in relieving the appalling suffering that exists and in preventing a recurrence of the disaster of widespread unemployment.

"We have faith that as a result of these discussions and of the planning and organization of the work which committees have generously agreed to do, much can be accomplished in the solution of the complex problems which threaten to undermine our social structure.

"Armed with a fundamentally sound program, supported by an aroused and enlightened public opinion, we believe the Progressives can exercise their balance of power in the next and succeeding Congresses for the public welfare, independent of party alignments."

Finds Leadership Failed

The Progressive leader, one of the sponsors of the conference, further declared that the industrial, financial and political leadership of the country had failed in the great economic crisis and that the time had come for independent legislative action. He charged Congress with adjourning without taking any action to relieve distress caused by unemployment, and the Republican Administration with lacking "either the will or the courage" to meet the situation.

"Industrial and financial leadership likewise has been ineffective for the most part," Mr. La Follette said. "During the past decade it has largely been concerned with the problem of expanding production. In the present emergency most of our business men have failed to assert leadership. Too many of those who have spoken recommend mergers and wage reductions as their remedies. Their program means reduced living standards and permanent unemployment. In the end these remedies will induce longer and more frequent periods of depression."

Machinery for national economic planning and control to abolish the ever recurring waves of depression was strongly advocated by Dr. Leo Wolman, of the School for Social Research and one of the advisory economists of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in an address following Mr. La Follette. Such an agency, Dr. Wolman declared, if it did nothing else would supply the present deficiency in knowledge of important factors in the total business situation.

The goal of greater economic stability cannot be achieved by private business combinations alone, Dr. Wolman declared. Public interest in fair prices, the quality of goods and services, the standards of working conditions, and the protection of the natural resources of the country require that these developments of control and planning take place under strict public scrutiny and supervision, he held.

Advocated Three Steps

Dr. Wolman advocated three immediate legislative steps to relieve economic distress, establishment of a national labor exchange system, vast expansion of public works construction and the institution of "unemployment insurance." The last has passed the "experiment stage," he asserted, and cited a number of great industrial concerns as voluntarily paying such benefits.

Among others who discussed the unemployment problem were William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who concluded his remarks by challenging Russian recognition which brought protests from the audience; Robert P. Scripps, head of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers; George H. Soule, associate editor of the New Republic; D. B. Roberston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit, and Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America.

Bronson M. Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico, another of the sponsors of the conference, in presiding at a round table discussion on the subject of returning to representative government, urged the abolition of the electoral college and the substitution instead of state presidential primary acts.

Mr. Cutting also strongly defended Congress as a vital force in the Government and declared that for a "long time it has suffered encroachment" from the executive and judicial branches. He questioned the value of the system of "checks and balances" and asserted that under the Constitution there is a permanent conflict between the various branches of the Government.

"Under these conditions," Mr. Cutting declared, "if popular government is not to be decreed a failure, the legislative branch must be strengthened against the encroachments of the other two, and the people them-

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RADIO KEEPING YOUTH AT HOME, ECONOMIST SAYS

Donald S. Feeley Speaker at Youth Conference of State Women's Clubs

Radio is the only modern invention which is keeping youth at home today, according to Donald S. Feeley, household stylist and economist. He spoke at the youth conference of the department of the American home, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, in the Hotel Statler, today.

Mr. Feeley said the important problem of modern times is to make the home so attractive and comfortable that youth will want to stay there rather than go out.

The home is the greatest factor in the moral, mental and cultural development of children. He pointed out that America needs strong men and women to deal with crime.

"Home must supply these men and women," he added, "for home life is the backbone of the American people." He said that parents acknowledge that homes are not what they used to be, and urged that they "roll up their sleeves" and get to work to make the home a place where friends will want to come.

Mr. Feeley declared in discussing home decoration, that simplicity is the main factor for which to strive. Home decoration, he went on, need not be expensive. Less expensive materials will give the same effect. Homes, he said, must express taste and not to be an expense to one's pocketbook.

Mr. Feeley told of furnishing an exhibit three-room house for a cost of $120. The decorations, he added, included furniture drapery, and other decoration.

Miss Helen S. Leavitt, lecturer on music appreciation at Boston University, declared that appreciation of music is essential to a well-rounded character. She told of the efforts being made to include such a course in school and she expressed that the move is gaining tremendously.

Active participation is extremely important, she said, because only through this can children gain the right taste in music. She predicted that American taste in music would become better and better as children are taught to appreciate music through active participation.

Educators believe there never has been such a fine group of young people in the colleges as there is today, according to Dr. David D. Vaughan, professor of social ethics at Boston University, who spoke before the Youth Conference yesterday.

A recent survey, he pointed out, showed little drinking among college students, compared with days before prohibition, "when college songs were filled with drink, drink, drink." He branded reports to the contrary as "wet" propaganda, which the public must learn to "interpret" as such.

Discussing the changes in the world today, Dr. Vaughan explained that we are living in an age which has changed the ideas of youth.

"Women are gradually developing equality with men," he said. "Young people have both economic and educational equality." He added that in reality women are surpassing men in the educational field. There are more girls than boys in public schools and more women's colleges than men's, he continued.

Almost every occupation is now open to women and we are gradually approaching equality in wages for the same work, Dr. Vaughan believes.

One of the big changes in young people, according to the Boston University professor, is that they now have a will to find out for themselves. They do not believe what they hear until they prove it themselves, he added.

In conclusion he urged that parents deal intelligently with youth. He appealed to everyone to endeavor to understand youth and to satisfy its needs.

Construction Activity Takes Turn for Better

BUILDING activity has taken a turn for the better, according to latest reports from the construction industry. Bradstreet's reports that the value of buildings for which permits were issued in 202 cities in February was $93,791,504 compared with $93,509,932 in January.

The F. W. Dodge Corporation's statistical service shows that in February the recent downward trend in residential construction was reversed, residential contracts in that month totaling $77,917,800 in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains.

Camp Fire Girls Soon to Celebrate

Ancient camp fire symbolism and picturesque atmosphere of life in the out-of-doors, disseminated by means of that most modern utility, radio, will be combined on the evening of March 17 when the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston begin celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of national incorporation with a broadcast over WEEI. The Camp Fire Girls themselves will sing and their leaders will tell the story of Camp Fire history and of its part in the increasing of international friendliness.

On succeeding days meetings will be held at the Boston headquarters, 324 Commonwealth Avenue. Miss Edith M. Hempthorne, national field secretary, will come from New York to conduct courses in leadership training in Norwood, at the First Universalist Church and in Newburyport, at the Y. W. C. A. building.

This is not to be the mere recreational observance of an anniversary, but an anniversary best celebrated by constructive work. Accordingly a Guardians' Training Institute on March 18 will be part of the Greater Boston observance. It will be held at the Y. M. C. A. building in Huntington Avenue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Amusements

WILBUR—Mat. Saturday
HELEN HAYES
IN
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE
With HENRY STEPHENSON
Evs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2

BOSTON

FINE ARTS THEATRE
State Theatre Bldg.
Continuous from 1:00 P. M.
Stupendous German Triumph
"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt"
(Two Hearts in Waltz Time)
MATS. 50c—EVES. 75c

TRADER HORN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture
NOW PLAYING | TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30 | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Mat. 50c-75c-$1.00
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MAJESTIC

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve., Saturday "CAMILLE"
Eve. and Monday Eve. "PETER PAN."
Saturday Matinee.

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK
"FINE AND DANDY"
Is His Newest Musical Hit!
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
336 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

The Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes
EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD THEA., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, with probably snow flurries in the north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.12	Max. Mar.11		8 a.m. Mar.12	Max. Mar.11
Albany	30	40	Memphis	40	60
Atlantic City	32	42	Miami	46	64
Boston	34	44	Montreal	24	38
Buffalo	26	28	Nantucket	34	38
Calgary	4		New Orleans	54	70
Charleston	40	62	New York	30	42
Chicago	26	32	Philadelphia	34	40
Denver	38	60	Pittsburgh	26	38
Des Moines	32	52	Portland, Me.	32	40
Eastport	34	36	Portland, Ore.	48	56
Galveston	58	66	San Francisco	54	62
Hatteras	36	48	St. Louis	34	48
Helena	30	38	St. Paul	32	46
Jacksonville	48	62	Seattle	44	52
Kansas City	36	48	Tampa	52	64
Los Angeles	56	66	Washington	30	38

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:16 p. m., Friday 6:34 a. m.
Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

WOMAN'S PARTY LEADERS TAKE UP UNEMPLOYMENT

Many States Represented at Conference Which Opens in Boston

Feminist leaders from many states came together here today for the National Woman's Party conference on unemployment as it affects women.

At the outset the group adopted the platform that "the Woman's Party is not opposed to protective legislation, as is often charged, but merely to its being applied to women and not men, thereby making it more difficult for women to get and keep jobs. The party welcomes all welfare and protective legislation applying equally to men and women."

The conference was greeted by Mrs. A. L. West Movius, chairman of the Massachusetts branch, who thanked the delegates for coming, and said:

"We are happy in an opportunity to exchange ideas and gather fresh strength and inspiration. Each one of us has looked forward to this conference as an opportunity to strengthen her resources. By resources I mean the intangibles of faith and courage, as well as the tangibles which are stalwart workers. We cannot hope to carry forward our work to a triumphant conclusion unless our own spirit stand supreme.

"We must see our well-defined goals through clear and distinct pathways. We must sense achievement, because ours are principles so right and eternal that they must prevail. We must feel gratified that in so rapidly changing a world, where standards and values are subject to complete transformation and often oblivion, ours is a program fundamentally rooted in the needs of society.

"We know that regardless of economic or social upheaval, the clinging to traditions, or the destroying of them, the world will continue to be peopled by men and women in need of friendly coöperation. And we know that only the National Woman's Party of all active women's groups today, offers a troubled world a genuine social direction."

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, national chairman of the National Woman's Party, replied for the delegates to Mrs. Movius's welcome.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell of New York City presided. Mr. and Mrs. Pell are owners of Fort Ticonderoga and are preserving it as an historical monument, one of many instances wherein they lead sentiment for international fellowship and understanding.

Mrs. Roma N. Hawkins, executive secretary for Massachusetts, described some unemployment conditions in Massachusetts. The general subject of "Woman's Right to Work" was discussed by Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del. And Jane Norman Smith described several aspects of the important and provocative unemployment situation in New York City as it affects women who need to be engaged in gainful occupation.

This evening, at the meeting which, like all others in the two-day session, is open to the public, the speakers will be Mrs. Lois Rantoul, Mrs. Maude Williams, Mrs. Mary Murray, Hugh Nixon, and Miss Ruth Hale.

WICKERSHAM TERMS CRITICS BAFFLED WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

result of the bad start in enforcement, of the defective organization, unsatisfactory personnel and insufficient equipment, and of the want of coördination among the agencies concerned, there was a steady decline in the enforcement of prohibition from 1921 to 1927, when the enforcement force was brought under the civil service law.

"It also recognizes that this steady decline unfortunately gave an impetus to the illicit traffic in liquor, which makes it hard for any improved personnel and better organization to cope with it, and it further recognizes that only with the coöperation of the state governments and with the development of a favorable public sentiment can the law be measurably enforced.

Would Have Been Step Backward

"Referring to this conclusion, the report further states: 'We are convinced that it (repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment) would be a step backward, that it would not conserve the achieved benefits of national prohibition, and that it would be likely to lead to conditions quite as bad as those we are seeking to escape.' This was followed by the statement that 'repeal of the National Prohibition Act would amount to nullification of a constitutional provision.'

"Whether or not the difficulties experienced in the enforcement of the law can be removed by better organization, extension and financing of the enforcing agencies; whether it is too late to develop the state aid and the public sentiment necessary to a reasonable enforcement of prohibition, are discussed in the report; the various plans which have been suggested, assuming modification or revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, are considered, and the view is expressed that if there is to be a revision of the Eighteenth Amendment certain expressed provisions should be met.

"Some of us," said Mr. Wickersham, "of whom I am one, feared that any of the modifications proposed would inevitably lead to the restoration of the licensed saloon, with all the evils of this institution in the past, and therefore were unwilling at this time to abandon all further efforts to bring about a general observance of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Points to More Holes

"The Supreme Court of the United States in passing upon the constitutionality of the national prohibition act in June, 1920, for the only time in its history, I believe, contented itself with announcing a series of propositions as the conclusions of the court upon which its judgment was based, without expressing the reasons for reaching these conclusions. Our commission might have followed that precedent, but I fear such a course would have invited even more severe criticism than that which has been visited on its report.

"Among the other methods employed to discredit the prohibition report was its characterization, repeated many times in the press, as 'the $500,000 report.' It was asserted that the report embraced 90,000 words and cost the Government upward of $5 per word.

"If anyone had taken the trouble to look at the accounts filed by the commission with the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives in May last, and printed in a volume of its hearings, which must be in the editorial room of every large newspaper, they would have seen that of the first appropriation of $250,000, the sum of $124,794.44 had been expended by the commission up to April 30, 1930, of which only $8,025.89 was specifically for prohibition.

"As a mater of fact, up to March 1 of this year, the total amount expended by the commission in connection with the study of the prohibition problem is $56,958.59, to which, of course, must be added a proper share of the general overhead expenses of the commission chargeable to this subject, which is one of the many it has had under consideration. Adding its share of the overhead would not bring the aggregate total cost of the work on prohibition up to $100,000."

Progress Against Crime

Turning from the subject of prohibition to crime, Mr. Wickersham told the gathering what the commission has been doing in the way of solving this problem in the country. He said that an exhaustive study into the cost of crime has been conducted under the direction of two prominent members of the New York bar. These men, he said, have enlisted the aid of bureaus of municipal research in a number of representatives cities, which have made or are engaged in making, studies of the cost of the administration of criminal justice within their several communities.

"With all of this material before it," he said, "the commission will endeavor in the time at its disposal to make, so far as possible, a general report on the causes and remedies for the large amount of crime existing in our country, particularly in our judicial and administrative machinery, and, so far as possible, to suggest, if not a definite program, at least further lines of investigation and study which are necessary to the adoption of some constructive program for the decrease and control of crime as a whole."

CO-ED DEBATERS WIN

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 12 (AP)—Middlebury College's co-ed debaters won the judges' decision from the University of Vermont team last night. The vote was two to one for the affirmative on the question: "Resolved that the scientific and mechanical progress of today represents an advance in civilization."

L. A. S.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lynn: Temperance education conference; address, by Dr. Richard C. Cabot; open discussion; Lynn Women's Clubhouse, Nahant and Broad Streets, 6:30.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, International Harvester Company, ballroom, 6:30. Social and dinner, Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, 7.

Harvard University: Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor; Sanders Theater, 8.

English Folk Dance Society: Country dance party, Boston Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "By Way of Cape Horn," by A. J. Villiers; organ concert, by Miss Edith Lang; auditorium, 8.

Concert, Junior League Glee Club, league headquarters, Zero, Marlborough Street, 8:30.

Jamaica Plain: Play, "To Have the Honor," by A. A. Milne, presented by Footlight Club; Eliot Hall, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living," Course in Home Relations, by Lester A. Dearborn, Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins Club, Room 8, 8; Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8; Camera Club Room 101, 805; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 2, 8; Village A. C. Club, Room, 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, (Field and Forest Club Course); "America's Alphabet of Beauty, from Alaska to Zion," by the Rev. Charles W. Casson; lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Judge Baker Foundation: Dinner; speakers, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, George W. Wickersham and Judge Frederick P. Cabot; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting; Eunice H. Avery, speaker, on "Trends in 1931"; 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 3:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights," (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.
Fine Arts Theater—The film, "Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt." Continuous from 1 p. m.
Copley—"Heritage," 8:30.
Colonial—"Elizabeth the Queen," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Petticoat Influence," 8:30.
Repertory—"The Queen's Necklace" (film). Continuous from 1 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Luncheon conference and Bridge; clubhouse, 12:30.

Golden Rule Foundation: Conference on observance of "Mothers' Day"; Gov. Joseph B. Ely, honorary chairman, and President Daniel L. Marsh, of Boston University, chairman; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Harvard University: Conference on Educational Problems, Graduate School of Education; English Teachers' Conference; subject: "Visual and Auditory Aids in the English Classroom"; speakers: Prof. C. S. Thomas, Samuel Thurber, J. A. Haeseler, Prof. F. C. Packard; Fogg Art Museum, 3:45. Last in lecture series on "Recent Dialectric Constant and Conductance Theory and Its Relation to the Problem of Dielectric Loss," by Prof. J. W. Williams; 110 Pierce Hall, 4:30. (Both events open to public.) Astronomical colloquium; lecture, "Recent Observational Tests of Galactic Rotation," by Dr. R. O. Redman, Cambridge, Eng.; College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting, with lecture by Mrs. Annie R. Blanchard; Hotel Vendome, 2.

Tufts Alumnæ Association: Meeting; Anna C. M. Tillinghast, guest of honor, and speaker on "Problems of Immigration"; reading and vocal selections; Stratton Hall.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, Georgian Room. Meeting, N. E. L. A., Electric Advertising, Parlor A. Luncheon, Bridgewater Normal School, Parlor D. Meeting, Women's Golf Association, Parlor F.

West Roxbury Community: Rehearsal, Women's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10. Bridge party for members and families, Highland Club, 2.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Nathan Milstein, violinist, soloist, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c.; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-second annual exhibition of water colors by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by American artists specializing in sporting subjects.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Washington Street—Annual exhibit of pictures by contemporary New England artists. Through March 14.

Vose and Hubbard Gallery, 324 Boylston Street—Annual open exhibition of the Boston Camera Club. Through March 14.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers and by Frank W. Benson.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Magician.

Leader in Activities of National Woman's Party

Edmonston
MRS. STEPHEN H. P. PELL

BOND ISSUE AND 'GAS' TAX RECONSIDERED

Governor Ely's Proposals Get New Chance in Massachusetts House

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today voted, 116 to 88, in favor of reconsidering its decision of yesterday to reject proposals of Gov. Joseph B. Ely for a $10,000,000 state bond issue and an increase of one cent in the gasoline tax to provide funds for unemployment relief measures. Yesterday's vote was 113 to 110 for rejection. In case the bond issue reaches the enactment stage a two-thirds vote would be necessary for passage under the statutory requirement for a bill to spend money beyond current revenue.

It was the Governor's plan to expend the funds obtained by loans on public works' construction and to distribute one-half of the increased revenue to be secured from the gasoline tax to towns and cities for highway improvements. Reconsideration of the decision in the House will be asked.

The legislative body went against the report of the Committee on Ways and Means which had favored the Governor's scheme in general. The opinion in the House took a forceful turn against further expanding taxation.

Authority to decide to what extent the Charles River Basin shall be filled, in the proposed improvement program, would be extended to the Metropolitan District Commission under provisions of a bill reported by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Adoption of the measure will permit the work to be started at once instead of delaying further until funds are obtained to meet the requirements of the act, it was said. The report provided for an appropriation of $2,280,000.

Charging that there is no regulation of gas and electric companies in Massachusetts, John H. Fahey of Worcester criticized the State Department of Public Utilities for its failure to conduct an investigation of the New England Power Company at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light, yesterday. He thought the Public Utilities' Commission should do the investigating rather than leave it to the Federal Trade Commission.

The Legislative Committee on Transportaion heard arguments in favor of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway's request for authority to expand its use of automobile buses. Proponents declared that there was a growing public sentiment in favor of the bus type of transportation.

Music in Boston

Lily Pons

Mme. Lily Pons, the newest coloratura soprano to dazzle the subscribers of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York, made her Boston début last night in a recital at Symphony Hall, under the auspices of the Travelers' Aid Society of Boston. She was assisted by Luigi Alberghini, flautist, and Giuseppe Bamboschek, accompanist. There was a very large audience, which was stirred to quite exceptional enthusiasm. The program: "Amarilli," Caccini; "Se tu m'ami," Pergolesi; Aria of the Queen of the Night from Mozart's "Magic Flute"; Mad Scene from "Lucia" (with flute obbligato), Donizetti; Air, "Tu vois là-bas," from "The Tsar's Bride," Rimsky-Korsakoff; Georgian Song, Rachmaninoff; "Giovine pastore," Adone Zecchi (dedicated to Mme. Pons); Bell Song and "Pourquoi," from "Lakmé," Delibes; "Le rossignol," Saint-Saëns; "Les filles de Cadiz," Delibes.

Mme. Pons burst upon America without benefit of ballyhoo from the board of trade of the French provincial town where she was "discovered" by Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Gay. She does not need such aids. She is blessed with a light soprano voice of great purity and beauty, which she has taken the trouble to learn how to use. More, she is a musician. Not only can she deliver runs, staccati and trills with astonishing ease and accuracy, but she also has a keen and subtle feeling for the lyric line, for musical expression. Add to this that she is young, slender, charming, and unspoiled, and you have an ample explanation of her success on stage and platform.

Debit items are few. In an exceptionally even scale, only her high notes sometimes become a little hard and edgy. Occasionally—but only occasionally—last night there was a tendency to "scoop." For the most part attack was certain, and intonation was extraordinarily secure. Her top note at the end of the Mad Scene (said to be the F in alt. originally written) was hit square in the center; and if the tone was not exactly full-bodied, who has a better one at that height? There are "bigger" voices, but few in this day and age which possess so many virtues.

And this of course is not the day and age of coloratura singers, nor of music lovers who care greatly for vocal acrobatics. Therefore Mme. Pons is doubly fortunate in owning that musicianship to which we referred above. It would be "amusing" to hear her in the great coloratura rôles, but musically it would be more satisfying to listen to her in lyric parts. Her exquisite singing of Rimsky's Air and of Rachmaninoff's Georgian Song was the high point of last night's performance.

L. A. S.

Will Direct Affairs of Virgin Islands

© Harris & Ewing
DR. PAUL M. PEARSON

VIRGIN ISLANDS STAFF FOSTERS SELF-RULE GOAL

Change to Civil Régime From Navy's Control to Be Gradual

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 12—The official group that will carry civil government to the Virgin Islands, supplanting naval administration, has left Washington with Paul M. Pearson, newly appointed Governor, at the head. The change in the form of government will be made gradually, Governor Pearson said.

The official party, besides Governor Pearson, includes John H. Edwards, assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior; Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Federal Bureau of Efficiency; Lawrence N. Cramer, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Croix; Boyd J. Brown, Commissioner of Finance; Andrew Simpson, Commissioner of Public Works; Wallace N. Denny, head of Finance for St. Croix; Harry E. Taylor, Commissioner of Industry; Ralph M. Dunbar, Assistant Community Director; Miss Helen Cawley of the Department of Agriculture, specialist in home economics; Miss Ruth Morton, handcraft supervisor, and Miss Anne Sullivan, office assistant for public works.

The islands, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, 1400 miles southeast of New York and 40 miles east of Porto Rico, are the latest addition to the American territory, being purchased from Denmark in 1917.

The population of the islands is about 22,000, a decrease of 5000 in the last 20 years, of whom but 8 per cent are white. Women outnumber the men by 20 per cent. Both these conditions result from the emigration of male laborers to the United States.

The language of the island is English. Sugar is the principal product. The chief end of the new form of government, it is stated by the departing group, will be to lead the people to handle their own affairs as soon as is reasonable, and to assist in the development of stable economic conditions and better sanitary and educational facilities.

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Paul M. Pearson of Swarthmore, Pa., first American Civil Governor of the Virgin Islands, sailed with a staff aboard the liner Borinquen today to assume his official duties.

Gas Lines to Radiate From Cutbank Field

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELENA, Mont.—Unemployment conditions in Montana will be greatly relieved during the present year under a contract recently entered into between the Montana Power Company and Louis B. O'Neil, providing for the delivery of 10,000,000,000 feet of natural gas per year at Butte and other cities where the company holds gas franchises.

The contract calls for the construction of a main pipe line of not less than 20-inch diameter from the Cutbank field to Butte, a distance of approximately 230 miles, with branch lines to other cities. This work will entail an expenditure of between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 and must be completed before Jan. 1, 1932.

The O'Neil interests, which control the Cutbank field in northern Montana just east of Glacier National Park, are now producing between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet of gas per day for which no market previously existed. To meet the requirements of the contract and to assure its maintenance Mr. O'Neil proposes to sink 20 additional wells.

ALASKA JUNEAU GOLD MINING CO.

SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $831,085 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., but before depletion, equal to 58 cents a share, par $10, on 1,443,906 shares, compared with $1,025,208 or 71 cents a share on 1,446,000 shares in 1929.

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in recent years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

ALTERNATE PARKING PLAN IS ADVOCATED

Chamber Committee Favors Changing From One Side of Street to Other

Alternate parking on opposite sides of Boston's streets, depending on the hour of the day, was approved by the committee on traffic control and safety of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a preliminary report today.

Recalling of cards displayed on some city service vehicles to indicate they are on official business, was recommended and also that no others be issued. The report deals at some length with this and other phases of the traffic situation, stressing the need of eliminating all special privileges in parking that are not specifically provided in the rules and regulations, as being likely to foster dissatisfaction among the bulk of the motorists who do not secure such privileges.

In actual operation, the alternate parking plan, now in effect, though intended primarily to recognize the peak-load of the flow of traffic in alternating directions in the morning and afternoon, seems to have attracted support more as a device for freeing one half of the street from parking without discriminating between the two sides, the committeee finds. Continuance or extension of the plan for streets where the peak-load flow of traffic is not pronounced, is especially justified, the committee reports.

Improvement in the actual apprehension of parking violators is lacking, the committee finds, and it believes that in certain parts of the central business district conditions are far from satisfactory. On the other hand, the new central records office, recently put in operation by the Boston police department, has effected an important improvement in dealing with violators of parking rules, after they have been apprehended, says the report.

New problems have been raised with abolition of the special parking squad and the assignment of the task of tagging to regular route patrolmen, says the committee, of which J. Waldo Bond is chairman.

Society for Saving Antiquities Grows

A year of prosperous activity that brought the total number of historic houses owned to nearly 30 and added 1000 new members, was reported at the twenty-first annual meeting yesterday of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

The meeting, held in the old Harrison Gray Otis mansion, Cambridge and Lynde Streets, was marked by the retirement from office, after many years of service, of Thomas G. Frothingham, librarian, and the Rev. Glenn Tilly Morse, director of the museum.

Charles K. Bolton, president, reviewed the work of the society since its foundation 21 years ago by the present corresponding secretary, William Sumner Appleton of Boston. William K. Covell, of Newport, R. I., was elected librarian, and Millard B. Gulick, of Waltham, Mass., director of the museum.

Hayden Predicts Prosperity Boom

Prosperity greater than the world has known before is just coming over the horizon, Col. Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., declared last night at the Algonquin Club dinner of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Improved sentiment abroad in financial and business centers was described by several speakers as a forerunner of renewed industrial activity. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of directors, Chase National Bank, New York, and Roy Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, expressed the opinion that a business upturn is in sight.

YALE THERMOSTAT IMPROVES RESEARCH

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12 (AP)—Yale University last night announced that Prof. Harry W. Foote had developed a thermostat in the Sterling Chemistry Laboratory which will mantain a constant low temperature hitherto unavailable to research workers.

Tests made in the laboratory show that the instrument will hold indefinitely a low temperature within two one-hundredths of a degree. The thermostat consists of a small refrigerating unit as a source of cold controlled in such a way that the temperature will have but the slightest of variations.

Standard of Living Is Low in Belgrade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Belgrade, capital of Jugoslavia, known as the White City, is reputed to be the poorest capital in all Europe. The city makes a display of opulence, but under the surface it is passing through a crisis.

Of the total population of the city, which numbers 226,289, only 24,845 belong to the class of landowners, industrialists, and merchants. The rest of them are salary or wage earners or live on their means or on pensions or are supported by institutions.

There are about 48,735 workers, a rather small percentage, considering the large number of functionaries.

Industry in Belgrade is only in an embryonic stage. It is represented only by 20 larger factories. Statistics show that 4362 employers work with but one worker each; 1152 employers with two workers each; 532 employers with three workers each; 303 employers work with four workers each; 178 employers with six workers each. Only one industrialist employs more than 1000 workers, and he is the Henry Ford of Jugoslavia.

The average monthly salary of a clerk is 2100 dinars per month, or circa $40 in American exchange, that of a government employee 3000 dinars. A workingman gets about 1400 dinars.

According to figures of the Labor Chamber, for a working family with only four members at least 1900 dinars is needed for food, heat, light, dress and rent.

This means that about 80 per cent of the Belgrade population have an income below the standard minimum.

'AP' to Broadcast Over Vast Hookup

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Against a backdrop of the click and hum of high-speed telegraph typewriters, the Associated Press is to radiocast Saturday night the never-ending drama of gathering and distributing the news of the world.

For half an hour, beginning at 7:30 p. m., microphones, set up in the general news room of the New York headquarters, will carry over WEAF and WJZ with the combined chains of the National Broadcasting System the heartbeat of the news-gathering organization whose arteries encircle the globe. Every available station from coast to coast will be cut in.

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, will make a brief address, explaining the purpose and functioning of the organization. He will be introduced by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, through whose coöperation the broadcast was arranged. Accounts of how outstanding news events of the last few years were covered will be part of the program.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY TO HONOR FOUNDERS

The first annual Boston University Founders' Day will be observed by the entire student body at Tremont Temple tomorrow in memory of the three Boston University founders, Isaac Rich, Lee Claflin and Jacob Sleeper. As William Fairfield Warren was the first president of the university, his birthday will be celebrated annually as Founders' Day.

Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will deliver the Founders' Day address. He will base his talk on the simultaneous growth and development of Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard and Dr. William Fairfield Warren of Boston University.

"SOAP BUBBLE" GLASS WINS

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 12 (AP)—A globule of glass with walls two-ten-thousandths of an inch thick brought yesterday to Dr. C. M. Slack the $500 prize of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for effecting the most important change in manufacturing methods during the year. Dr. Slack's development looks like a soap bubble and is quite as easily destroyed.

MONARCH
Super-Quality FOODS

QUALITY for 76 Years

Men Like It

WHEN you buy a can of Monarch Golden Maize you get sweet corn at its very best—fresh, sweet, tender, creamy, clean—free from cob, husk and tassel—plump, full-bodied, sun-ripened, and delicious in flavor.

—More than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods SOLD BY 40,000 INDEPENDENT GROCERS

MUSIC PLAYING CARDS
105 Cards. Scientific—Instructive—Amusing Games. At your favorite store, or order from
$1.75 Post Paid
HARRIET R. BELLMAN
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WHEELING, W. VA.
Exquisite Floral Arrangements for
Easter
Telegraphed Anywhere
LANGHANS
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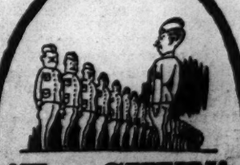

'Ten-SHUN!

Just a friendly suggestion to World War Veterans! Investigate before you invest! The investment field has its sharpshooters, too—stock-swindle racketeers! Right now you are the target!

Well-meaning advice you can get from anybody! Well-reasoned advice comes only from long experience! Our officers are always glad to talk with you about financial matters and help in every way they can. Come in!

Tune in Tonight—7:15—WABC
Every Wednesday Evening, Sam Loyd, Paula King and fine orchestra.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 210 Millions

COCKTAIL HABIT IN CANADA SAID TO BE GROWING

Sir George Foster Deplores Fashion and Styles It 'Infection'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., March 12—Fashionable drinking which had caused "cocktail infection" was condemned by Sir George E. Foster, the well-known Canadian statesman, at the convention of the Ontario Prohibition Union. In Canada, cocktails have assumed a place for themselves which is indisputable, he said.

"We have got to an era where we have cocktail parties and the whole thing is run by 'cocktail infection.' The cocktail is popular because of its position in fashionable circles. They have cocktails at Government House. The habit is surrounded by the glamour of fashion. It is an infection to be laughed at by some, but a thing to be wept at by more."

That the policy of government sale of liquor was contrary to the fundamental duties of the state, was the opinion of the Rev. G. C. Pidgeon. Government sale created an influence behind intoxicants that boded ill for the future, he added.

The Rev. Frank Kingdon, East Orange, N. J., stated that liquor was an unfair competitor of legitimate business, the strongest foe personal liberty had ever had and a most anti-social thing. He maintained that prohibition in the United States was a success, and that there was a definite swing of opinion from the exaltation of breaking the prohibition law.

That the Federal Government should purchase all distilleries and breweries in Canada and scrap the equipment for the manufacture of liquor was advocated by the Rev. J. N. Norton. The Dominion Government, he said was the only government that had the right to control; the Provincial Governments should not be allowed to do so.

Liquor Referendum Defeated in Ontario

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., March 12 — The policy of referendum in dealing with the liquor question was defeated in the Ontario Legislature by a vote of 81 to 16. The Conservatives stood as one man against a motion introduced to the House by Harry C. Nixon, leader of the Progressive group.

Mr. Nixon's motion which called for the vote read as follows: "That this house affrms its adherence to the principle of referendum and plebiscite and believes that an opportunity should be given to the people of Ontario to vote on the liquor question in this manner when a sufficient public demand for such action is apparent."

G. B. Henry, the Premier, opposing the motion, restated the Government's position that the liquor question and all important public questions should be settled by the Administration on its own responsibility.

Dr. Simpson held Ontario's annual expenditure on liquor of approximately $55,000,000 as an excessive amount. Temperance men, in his belief, should start to work, not on questions like the referendum, but on the Conservative members of the House. These members were responsible for the liquor control act under which such a huge annual expenditure was taking place.

'FIRED' FOR HIGH AIM, BUTLER DECLARES

ATLANTA, March 11 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Smedley Butler told an audience here last night that he had been "fired" as police commissioner of Philadelphia several years ago "because I started to padlock a couple of big hotels."

"Everybody applauded as long as I hit only the Tenderloin and little fellows," he said, "but when I began working on the big boys, the man who hired me, being a politician, changed his mind and fired me just as I was going good." Advocating informal shooting of gangsters, he said, "The gangsters got out of Philadelphia after we killed 12 or 15 of them."

PERU'S HELM TAKEN BY SAMANEZ OCAMPO

LIMA, Peru, March 11 (AP)—Col. David Samanez Ocampo will be sworn in late today as Provisional President of Peru, it was announced today at the Government House. The new Peruvian leader left his studies in the university to give attention to his extensive farming operations.

In 1895 he led a revolt against the military dictatorship of Gen. Andres Avelino Caceres. He captured Abancay and several Cuzco cities and joined the revolutionary army headed by Nicholas de Pierola, who was made President.

Baker Would Minimize War Preparedness

WASHINGTON, March 11—A minimum amount of anticipatory legislation and economic planning for war was advised by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the World War, when he appeared today before the Commission to Take the Profits from War.

Industrial capacity, inventions and economic factors change so rapidly during a modern war that conditions cannot be foreseen accurately, Mr. Baker said. He opposed the plan of sudden price-freezing at the outbreak of war, proposed last week by Bernard M. Baruch and favored instead somebody to fix prices during the war after conferring with leaders of the various industries, and taking into consideration changes in production costs brought about by the war.

A war-time "leader of American industry" rather than a "boss" is the need, he said, and pointed out that civilian morale is of the highest importance. Mr. Baker opposed the proposal of a constitutional amendment to permit the Government to draft capital during war, and expressed himself against a popular referendum before the declaration of war on the grounds that, should war be declared, a divided rather than a unified nation would face its adversary.

Brig.-Gen. Palmer Pierce, retired, member of the General Staff of the Army during the war and member of the War Industries Board, also expressed the view that capital and industry should remain in control of those prepared to operate them. He also saw difficulties in freezing prices but thought that their regulation should begin through a governmental board immediately at the outset of war.

Extrality Accord Expected by British

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 12—From the British viewpoint there has been no hitch in extrality negotiations. Sir Miles W. Lampson, British Minister, is at Nanking where the preliminary discussions with Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, are so far as known, proceeding smoothly. Justice Feetham, who has been engaged since June, 1930, upon the invitation of the Municipal Council of International Settlement of Shanghai in drawing up a scheme for the future of that settlement, is not expected to submit his report until May.

Although during the present negotiations it is understood that Britain and the United States have been pursuing substantially the same policies a report from Washington that conversations have suffered a serious setback by the failure of China to guarantee the release of Americans captured by bandits is not confirmed in London, where it is expected a successful agreement will soon be forthcoming.

SHANGHAI, March 12 (AP)—Seven gunboats comprising the United States Yangtse River patrol have been the targets of not less than 37 bandit attacks since last July, American naval authorities here revealed today.

During the same period armed American guards aboard commercial vessels were attacked 87 times.

Generally, the American warships emerged without casualties.

Patrol ships of other nations have suffered a similar unprecedented number of attacks in the last eight months.

Making It Hot for Him

TRUCK INTERESTS MEET CHARGE OF TAX INEQUALITY

Rail Demands Answered by Counsel of National Automobile Chamber

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Railroads face a crisis because of motor vehicle competition, examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission conducting a national survey of railroad-motor coördination were told today. Hearings, originally scheduled to end today, were continued to give a new group of rail executives an opportunity to air their views. At the same time counsel for motortruck and bus interests were present and asserted that the gasoline-driven vehicles are already severely taxed.

J. W. Perrin, freight traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, for example, testified that his line lost more than $6,500,000 in freight revenues in 1930 because of motortruck competition. LaRue Brown, counsel for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and others, presented the case of the truck and bus carriers.

Rates of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad had been reduced to meet motortruck inroads but to little avail, Mr. Perrin said.

"Under the present unregulated status of the motor carrier," he declared, "and with the use of public highways on such terms as are practically equivalent to subsidies, it is impossible for the rail carriers to compete with them except by making rates that would be below cost."

Similar disastrous competition by passenger buses was alleged by the rail representatives who followed the line testimony stressed in previous hearings.

On the other hand, Mr. Brown and other spokesmen attempted to show that these vehicles now pay substantial sums for the privilege of using public highways The proportion of the total highway bill contributed from special motor vehicle taxes is four times as great now as in 1921, it was said; registration and gas taxes on motor vehicles now equal the total expenditures for state or main highways and almost twice the maintenance cost of all state and local highways; special motor vehicle taxes have increased more than 500 per cent from 1921 to 1929 and the common carrier motortruck of average size pays 18 times as much as the private automobile.

Furthermore, spokesmen for the motor interests assert, the common carrier bus now pays 22½ times as much in special taxes as the private motorcar and finally the rail payments to the state highway programs are now negligible.

Charles E. Thompson, vice-president, Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railway, a 113-mile interstate electric carrier, testified that motorbus and truck competition has forced his company to commence motorbus and truck operation as an adjunct to its services. Unregulated bus competition, he said, threatens to become destructive if federal or state action is not taken.

SOVIET MAKES TRADE PROPOSAL TO BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 10 (By U. P.)—A plan providing for the establishment of a large annual trade between Brazil and the Soviet Republic was under consideration here yesterday.

The plan, submitted to the Brazilian Government by L. Novinsky, representative of the Soviet Foreign Commerce Department, includes the sale of 5,000,000 sacks of Brazilian coffee to Soviet Russia over a period of one or two years. It also embraces the opening of a steamship line between Brazil and Russia.

SNIA VISCOSA CAPITAL CUT

MILAN, Italy, March 12—Snia Viscosa will reduce capital to 333,000,000 lire from 1,000,000,000 and then increase it to 350,000,000 by absorbing Seta Artificiale Varedo. Through capital depreciation, assets will be written down and will consist of 250,000,000 lire in cash and 142,000,000 in plant, which originally cost 1,000,000,000 lire. Net in 1930 was 20,000,000 lire.

JOBS INCREASE IN FEBRUARY IS CITED BY DOAK

First General Upward Trend Since Market Fall, He Advises

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, today reported there had been a general increase in the volume of industrial employment during February. Mr. Doak based his announcement on department statistics.

He said the increase constituted "the first satisfactory indication of a general upward trend since the stock market collapsed in October, 1929."

He estimated the total number of persons employed in industry had increased 1.4 per cent in February, as compared with January, and that the wages paid for February would be 7.5 per cent greater than in the preceding month.

"The volume of employment index of Department of Labor statistics for manufacturing industries for February will show a gain of 1.4 per cent in employment in February over that of January of this year," the Secretary's statement said. "The volume of pay rolls will show an increase of 7.5 per cent in February over January.

"These figures are based upon a comparison of 13,377 identical manufacturing establishments employing in February 2,772,219 workers, having a weekly pay roll in February of $66,567,283.

"Usually employment and pay roll indices show an upward trend in February, following the customary decreases in January, due to inventory and repairs. The increase in employment, however, in January, 1930, was only one-tenth of 1 per cent, and the increase in pay rolls only 3.5 per cent. The present increase compares favorably with those in years prior to 1930, and is the first satisfactory indication of a general upward trend since the stock market collapsed in October, 1929."

Georgia Power Company Plans $21,000,000 Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Expenditure of approximately $21,000,000 in Georgia in 1931 will be the Georgia Power Company's contribution toward a return to better business conditions during the year. While new construction work will be on a reduced scale by comparison with 1930, the aggregate expenditure, including wages, operating expenses and taxes, in addition to new construction, will total the above figure.

In contrast with last year's program, when stress was placed on increasing the company's electrical facilities, this year's construction plans are centered on work which will improve the quality of service to the customer by enlarging and bettering the transmission and distribution system.

In the Atlanta division, extensive improvements both underground and overhead will be completed to furnish the business section with an entirely new source of power from Grady primary station, soon to be put in service. Outside Atlanta, work of the same nature will be carried on. Extension of rural lines will be pushed. In the Columbus division, equipment will be improved at Bartlett's Ferry and Goat Rock plants and a new distribution substation will be constructed at Columbus.

Large Clothing Demands Bring Jobs in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 12 (AP)—Increased buying of clothing has put Cleveland's garment-making industry on capacity production schedules, officials of the trade said yesterday.

More than 400 laid-off workers were returned to their jobs, and a total of 3000 employees were put on full-time schedule. Some of the employees will work overtime to handle the volume of incoming business.

Jobs Found for 231,351

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, March 11—Employment for at least 231,351 persons, involving more than 4,000,000 days of work has resulted from the federal, provincial and municipal program of unemployment relief initiated by the voting of $20,000,000 in the federal Parliament last September, according to the Department of Labor. In addition several million dollars have been expended in direct relief. In spite of the work made there are still estimated to be some 300,000 jobless in the Dominion.

ATHEIST UNIVERSITY TO OPEN IN MOSCOW

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, March 12—An antireligious Communist university attached to the Institute of "Red" Professors opens here Sunday, March 15. The university, which has a two years' course of instruction, aims to prepare antireligious teachers and agitators in its subjects of instruction, besides special training in antireligious themes, including natural science, dialectic materialism, history of philosophy and atheism.

MRS. HOOVER TO SPEAK OVER RADIO MARCH 23

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover will face the microphone on March 23 for her third radio talk since occupying the White House. It will be in reply to a report from a Girl Scout on what that organization has done to aid employment. The Girl Scout has not been selected.

The program has been planned by the women's division of the Hoover Employment Committee. It will be carried, probably, from the White House by the National Broadcasting Company.

Whistler 'Extra Ordinaire' Puts Art in Flower Selling

Smiling Cuban Rises to Personage in Washington by Bird Imitations—Unconceitedly Admits His Talent —Gives Bouquets a Wistful Farewell

By JANET MABIE

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—It seems that, in Washington, when you wish to find "that Cuban flower seller who whistles like 40 birds," you must go to a corner at Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue, and say to the other flower sellers there, "Where is the Cuban boy; you know the one who whistles?"

Whereupon all wreathe themselves in polite smiles, saying, "Yes, Ma'am; see? Way up there by Connecticut and Q; you can just see him. Yes, Ma'am."

And at Connecticut and Q you find the Cuban who whistles like 40 birds, standing with a detached, even dreamy, manner by a barrow overflowing with freesia, and deep rose tulips, and roses wrapped in newspapers and sticking up out of rusted tin cans.

When next you buy flowers in the street, notice if the flower seller passes his hands over his stock of flowers in a sort of caress as you come toward him. If so, he will be one to whom the selling of flowers is not mere wage earning but a great calling. He will sell them to you with the subtle inference he is giving you something money cannot really buy.

And he will seem to hate parting with them, too. The Cuban boy did that; his fingers brushed the freesia and the mauve and salmon sweet peas, not enough to bruise them, but in a sort of wistful good-by to them in case they were to be carried away.

House Like an Aviary

I had heard about this boy. Mrs. Eleanor Patterson had had a lunch party. At the end, for fun and surprise, the boy had come in wheeling his barrow of flowers, and whistling to imitate birds. Still whistling, he had gone around among the tables, laying little nosegays before each guest.

I asked Mrs. Patterson about him. Yes, he was enchanting. It had made it seem that her house contained an aviary. Any of the flower boys in the neighborhood would know where to find the boy immediately. When I found him at the corner he accepted my arrival with the gravity of a well-mannered child, as if such visits were nothing at all in his day, as I dare say they are not, for he is on the way to being a personage.

"Are you the boy who wheeled the flower barrow into Mrs. Patterson's dining room, and mystified her guests by whistling?"

"Yes, I am. I often go there. Many ladies ask me to entertain their guests. They like to see their guests hunt for invisible birds, when the birds are really me."

Dignified Beyond His Years

He is slender and straight and dignified far beyond his years; he has the calm, collected gaze of a child. He said he was 23, and born in Nassau, but had lived in Washington for years. The flower-barrow business was his uncle's, and he lived alone, and his being able to whistle kept him from being lonesome.

I said, "Would you tell me your name?"

"I'll do better than that," he said, and handed me a card.

On it was the name "Theodore Puevara Brockman." Down in one corner "Whistler." In the other "Extra Ordinaire."

If one is Theodore Puevara Brockman one does not hide one's light under a bushel it seems. I took it he had acquainted himself with the whistling talent of various and sundry other people, in and out of the public eye, and had come to the only conclusion possible in the circumstances, that he was the best. You couldn't see a trace of swank or conceit; you could just realize there may be some things too well founded for conceit.

Practicing Not Necessary

I remembered hearing about someone who asked the boy where he learned to whistle so exquisitely.

"That?" said Theodore Puevara Brockman with patient surprise; "why, that's just talent."

I, myself, asked him something like that.

"Did you begin to learn whistling when you were very small?"

"I didn't have to learn. I am a prodigy. You cannot learn to whistle as I whistle. I am very fortunate."

I looked to see if he was putting it on a little thick, for fun. But he gazed back at me with an innocent sobriety that forced me to take the words at face value. Then he told about his amusing methods.

"I fill that tree over there with canaries and mocking birds and tanagers and thrushes and orioles. Even in winter I see someone coming down the street who looks like one to fancy canaries; I decide I will let the canary speak to her as she walks along. So I whistle, like the canary. I watch her. She begins to look around. First carelessly, then with care.

"She looks everywhere; she smiles, thinking there can be no canaries; still, there might be; she looks in the tree; no canaries can she see. She comes to look at my flowers, because flowers are next to birds; and she says I thought I heard a canary; did you?'

"And I must laugh and say, 'Madam, I am sorry to have fooled you, but I am the canary.' I am not really sorry, because I did it on purpose, but she understands. Then I show her that it was I. And she goes away, maybe with some flowers, maybe not; but at any rate she goes away with a smile. And I am happy."

They say Theodore Puevara Brockman is a sight to see with a score or more children gathered about him, as he whistles over his barrow of flowers; they clamor for the mocking bird, and the red-headed grosbeak and the thrush and the indigo bird and the robin and the wren.

"I tell them for 10 cents I will teach them how to whistle as I do; but we understand between us that is a joke too; because how could I teach anyone else what is just inside me. I never use my fingers to whistle. That would spoil the song. A bird does not hide his beak with his feathers before he sings."

You will observe it is not necessary to question Theodore Puevara Brockman. Just open the subject, and then stand by the barrow of fragrant flowers and listen.

Friendly advice ...on getting whiter washes

"YOU don't need washboard or boiler. Just soak the clothes in Rinso suds—rinse—and there you are! Whiter linens than ever, brighter colored things. Clothes last longer."

Save Your Strength

Let Rinso do the hard work of washday. That's what its rich, lively suds are for! Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as light, puffed-up soaps. Creamy, lasting suds, even in hardest water. Great in washers; the makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. *Wonderful* for dishwashing! Get the BIG package.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

The Specialty House of

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

NEW YORK PITTSBURGH BROOKLYN CLEVELAND PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO

Complete and attractive collections of

Newest Fashions

for Women and Misses

New clothes for every hour of a very smart day, from the luncheon in town to dancing late at night.

Priced with distinct moderation

On CHICKEN PIE

Chicken pie or veal pie or pie from any meat you have, is never so delicious as when served with Heinz Tomato Ketchup. Every delicious flavor is brought out and intensified by the appetizing piquancy of this delightful essence of plump, vine-ripened tomatoes.

Economical? Certainly! It's moderate in cost—and it goes so much farther.

ONE OF THE 57

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Advance Spring Styles

GUARANTEED Value

$5

Young man's swagger black calf (also tan) wing tip oxford

...Do you know that you can go into any W.L.Douglas store and buy just the shoe you want for $5, $6 or $7, from over 100 smart Spring styles?

$7

"Legionnaire" black calf English brogue. A special value.

...All solid leather construction, with the GUARANTEED VALUE stamped on the soles.

Come in and pick out the style you want...with the assurance that the value is guaranteed to you by one of the oldest and largest makers of fine shoes in the world.

America's Best Known Shoes

$5 $6 and $7

For Women...charming new Spring models...in a wide variety of distinctive patterns at $5, $6 and $7.

Boys and Girls...$3, $3.50 and $4. Just like our men's and women's shoes.

Cuniform Arch Shoes for Men $8 and $8.50

W.L.DOUGLAS

*635 WASHINGTON STREET, Opposite Essex Street,
**38 HANOVER STREET, Near Scollay Square
**156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., One Block South of Boylston St.
**Stores Open Evenings * Stores Open Saturday Evenings

Stores in principal cities throughout the country.

SOVIET POLLS USED TO STIR ENTHUSIASM

(Continued from Page 1)

the masses in the struggle for the industrial financial plan," hung on the walls.

Comrade Koritny Speaks

After calling the meeting to order and asking in rather perfunctory fashion whether any disfranchised persons were present the chairman introduced as the main speaker of the occasion Comrade Koritny, from the education department of the of the local trade union.

Koritny, who spoke with the fire of a practiced agitator, convinced of the truth of his message, painted for the audience a dire picture of the crisis in the capitalist world, which he contrasted with the triumphant "building of Socialism" in the Soviet Union.

One heard from him all the familiar phrases, which, originating with the highest party and Soviet leaders, filter down from them to the Koritnys through secondary spokesmen and are then transmitted by the numerous regular propagandists of the type of Koritny to the masses of the workers:—

"Socialism has already triumphed in industry and will this year become dominant in agriculture. . . . We are now laying the foundation of the Socialist economic order . . . liquidation of the kulaks (rich peasants) as a class on the basis of complete collectivization."

Capitalist Menace Pictured

There was also a liberal dose of the "war menace" in Koritny's speech, that is the alleged menace of a war of the capitalist states against the Soviet Union. The speaker rejected the idea that the Soviet Union would wish to attack any other country; there was too much to be done in the way of industrial development; besides, according to Koritny's view, the foreign countries were certain to disintegrate from within and have their own Communist revolutions without any pressure from the Soviet Union.

After this speech which evoked a fair measure of applause, while the assembly declined to open a discussion on it, a resolution, obviously written in advance, approving the content of the speech was read. No one offered any objection to its adoption.

Then a troop of Young Pioneers, children between the ages of eight and fifteen, filed onto the stage; and one of them, a boy of perhaps 10, declaimed the Young Pioneers' proposed additions to the "Nakaz" or set of instructions, which Soviet deputies receive from their electors.

Two points among the demands of the Young Pioneers attracted attention: the transformation of a local church into a Pioneer Club and a crusade against the practice of some children of riding on the rear ends of cars, to their own risk and the detriment of the harassed Moscow street-car system. Again there was no objection to the inclusion of the Young Pioneer suggestions in the "Nakaz."

Call for Show of Hands

A serious division of opinion was manifested just twice in the course of the evening. Someone proposed to include in the "Nakaz" a provision that street-car employees should be subject to the judgments of "comradely courts" for breaches of discipline. This apparently did not appeal to a considerable part of the audience, and when it was tested by a show of hands it failed of adoption.

Then a tall man in the gallery in a high Astrakhan lambskin peaked hat—a favorite Russian headgear in winter time—rose and demanded that the newly opened state stores where cheese, sausage and other delicacies are sold at very high prices should be closed. This excited loud applause and an old woman with a shawl over her head shouted that she had only black bread to eat.

At this point the chairman intervened with an explanation to the effect that foreign specialists were now employed in considerable numbers in Russia, and that it would not look well for the country if these specialists could not be supplied with the food to which they were accustomed.

This explanation was somewhat lacking in ingenuousness, because the foreign specialists are allowed to buy food at cheaper prices in other stores, and the high-priced shops which aroused the wrath and envy of the workers were opened for the purpose of extracting surplus rubles from the Russian citizens who possess them and enabling the Government to balance its budget without inflation.

However, by giving this explanation and by reversing the proper order and putting the negative of the proposal first instead of the affirmative the chairman succeeded in getting it voted down.

The election itself, which came at the end of the meeting, was the simplest and shortest part of the whole ceremony. Three candidates for the Moscow Soviet and six for the local ward Soviet were proposed and all were duly elected by a fairly unanimous show of hands.

The only candidature which excited some questioning was that of the speaker of the evening, Koritny, who differed from the other candidates in that he did not look like a motorman, conductor or switch-tender. However, when it was explained that he was connected with the trade union and helped in the field of educational work he was accepted without question.

One could not see in this election any clash of fundamentally opposed political viewpoints. No group in Russia today would be tolerated for a moment if it indulged in organized agitation against the Communist Party viewpoint on basic political and economic questions.

But, after one takes the Communist and Soviet program for granted, the Soviet election still has its important function as a means of arousing the working-class masses to new enthusiasm in the tasks of "building Socialism."

It is for this reason that such a vast amount of energy is expended in organizing the elections themselves and the meetings which precede them, even though there is never any question of modifying the personnel or program of the Government as a result of voting which is conducted on such a basis.

Automobile Sales Reveal Upswing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 11—The direct road back to the full dinner pail is indicated by increased sales of American automobiles abroad, according to James D. Mooney, vice-president of General Motors and president of General Motors Export Corporation, who returned here from Europe on the steamship Conte Grande of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line yesterday.

Mr. Mooney held that the activity of American automobile factories is a barometer of trade activity and that it indicates industrial recovery.

"Every car we sell in our overseas market this year," Mr. Mooney asserted, "will represent the fruits of labor which will be actually employed in 1931. Inventories today are clean for the first time in many months, and as a result the cars now being sold, the demand for which I found to be increasing, represent a full pay envelope for just so many more American workingmen.

"In all past depressions the automotive industry has been the first to show definite signs of recovery and has led all others back up the road to prosperity. If history is repeating itself again in this present instance, we certainly have every reason to feel encouraged from the signs I was able to read during my stay abroad."

BUTLER ASKS YOUTH TO CLEANSE POLITICS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 11—A plea to "educated youth" to accept political responsibility is voiced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in an article in the university daily, "The Columbia Spectator," of March 9.

"It is a sad commentary on our public life and conduct that the words, "to play politics," which in Aristotle's time had a fine and noble content, have fallen so low. There is no longer any way in which the intelligent student can divest himself of political responsibility. It is his duty to see that official public business is done better year by year and to exert himself to the utmost to bring this about."

JAPANESE VOTING AGE HELD AT 25 BY DIET

TOKYO, March 10 (AP)—About 3,000,000 Japanese citizens today lost their prospects of immediate franchise because of decision of the Government to withdraw its electoral reform bill which would have lowered the age qualification from 25 to 20.

The decision not to proceed with the measure was taken in consequence of the privy council's opposition.

New York and New Jersey Differ About Liability Law

In First State Only Fault Is Said to Be Found By Those It Has Hit—In Other Case It Allows One Mishap Without Responsibility

MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY SERIES—No. 4

Experience in New York, New Jersey, and California, which have some of the heaviest registrations of automobiles in the United States, indicates some of the shortcomings and criticisms encountered by the application, at least in part, of the motorists' financial responsibility plan advocated by the American Automobile Association and described in yesterday's article in this group of six.

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wide difference of opinion exists as to whether the financial responsibility laws of New York and New Jersey, passed a little more than a year ago, to apply to automobile mishaps, are working out well. On the whole, it is admitted that they tend to assure compensation for injured persons, the primary object of the bills, but it is questionable whether their operation thus far has tended to check reckless driving or reduce accidents.

The New York law provides that after a mishap resulting in certain damages named in the act, or after conviction for certain stipulated offenses, the responsible owner or the convicted owner or driver cannot again operate a vehicle until he possesses an insurance policy or bond to cover damages he may inflict. Further, the owner of an automobile against whom there is an outstanding judgment arising out of a motor vehicle mishap is not permitted to operate a motorcar until the judgment is paid and insurance provided.

In New Jersey there is no provision requiring the suspension of licenses pending the payment of judgments, although there is an amendment pending which would make the law similar to the New York statute.

Works Well, New York Man Says

"Under this law in New York State the only motorist who seems to be finding fault is the one who has become subject to its provisions," said Richard S. Armstrong, secretary of the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee.

"It is difficult to say whether the act has proved entirely effective in assuring compensation to those who have legitimate claims against motorists," Mr. Armstrong continued. "Surely the first accident will go uncompensated unless suit is brought and the injured is able to recover under the second provision of the act. In accidents subsequent to the first one, if and when the injured party can obtain a judgment in his favor, he is able to collect from an insurance company.

"I do not believe the premiums have been increased because of the act. Nor have I any statistics to indicate whether or not fraudulent claims have been encouraged. It is exceedingly difficult, however, to frame a law so that there will not be some misuse of it. It has been claimed, and perhaps is true, that these laws provide an incentive for 'hit-and-run driving.'"

Mr. Armstrong said that statistics do not indicate any lessening of highway mishaps. From the partial reports available there would seem to be as many accidents as usual. The big question seems to be whether these laws will prevent accidents, promote safety and discourage reckless driving to such a degree that the additional expense is warranted.

Not So Good in New Jersey

Harold G. Hoffman, motor vehicle commissioner of New Jersey, had far less kind things to say about the New Jersey statute. He characterized as "farcical" the results of the first years operation of the law and urged its repeal or drastic modification.

The results thus far have not justified the expenses of administration, he declared. Less than 1.8 per cent of the cars in the State have been insured under the law and the cost has been over $80,000, he said.

"I am not opposed to insurance, but would like to have every car owner or operator in the State financially responsible to a degree that will afford adequate protection to the public," Mr. Hoffman said. "But the present act does not bring this about. It is based upon the theory that 'every dog is entitled to one bite,' or, rather, that 'every motorist is entitled to one crash.'

"A reckless or careless operator can now chuckle to himself and say, 'there is no need of my insuring until I have an accident or a conviction,' and the law does nothing for the protection of the motorist or pedestrian who is the injured party in a first accident of a person who is not financially responsible.

"Furthermore, the owner of a car driven by a friend, relative, or employee, can file his own insurance certificate and thus relieve the person who was driving from responsibility. The worst feature of the law, perhaps, is the section under which innocent persons are penalized with the guilty. The law requires the commissioner of motor vehicles to secure from every person 'concerned' in an automobile accident involving personal injury, loss of life, or property damage, proof of financial responsibility—that is, insurance—for a period of three years.

"Thus, a person who is driving along the highway at a legal rate of speed and conforming in every way with the motor vehicle laws, is punished just the same as the driver who crashes into him.

"Weekly I am called upon under the absurd law to revoke the licenses of between 200 and 300 people. There are pathetic appeals from people, who, in some cases, are being deprived of a livelihood, because they cannot afford, under present conditions, to purchase insurance."

California Liability Law Hangs on Court Decision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — California's motor liability law is at present inoperative pending decision as to its constitutionality before the State Supreme Court, it having been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeal.

The law, adopted in 1929, was intended primarily to secure the satisfaction of judgments against drivers of automobiles. That it was calculated to promote careful driving has been doubted by the courts, and its tendency to encourage the taking out of liability insurance is to a large extent discounted by insurance men.

The law provided that operators' and chauffeurs' licenses and motorcar registration certificates be automatically suspended if any judgment against a driver or owner of a car be unsatisfied within 15 days after the judgment became final. No renewal could be secured without payment of all judgments and posting of a bond to insure future responsibility.

The Court of Appeal declared the law sets up an unfair classification between persons able to pay a judgment and others who are not, which has no connection with ability to drive. It added that the statute virtually gave the negligent but wealthy car owner freedom to rove the roads so long as he paid his judgments, but deprived the less fortunate of a valuable right because of his lack of means.

Baltimore Square Beautified by Gift

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11—Mount Vernon Place, one of the most celebrated beauty spots in down-town Baltimore, is being dressed up. Ten thousand dollars has been contributed for the work by an anonymous donor, and hundreds of colorful trees, shrubs and flowers will be planted in the place under the direction of William Gordon Beecher, landscape architect.

Pink Japanese cherry trees will be planted in each of the four squares which radiate from Washington's Monument, one of the distinctive landmarks of the city. Dark Japanese yews, azaleas and pink saucer magnolias also will be used to redecorate the square.

A few of the Japanese cherry trees now in the place already are in bloom, giving passers-by an idea of the extent to which the charm of this old-fashioned and peaceful park will be increased when the work of planting is completed.

KING ALEXANDER HELPS RELIEF WORK

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, March 10 (AP)—King Alexander spent the whole of yesterday traveling from one to another of the villages stricken by the recent earthquake shocks, personally superintending the relief work. Soldiers were everywhere in the affected area in South Jugoslavia today, reassuring the peasants, distributing food and clothing, building temporary shelters and searching the debris of the fallen buildings.

The Government has announced that it will finance all relief work, without the need of contributions from abroad. From 80 to 100 are reported to have perished, 12,000 being homeless.

WELSH COAL MINERS PROTEST WAGE CUT

CARDIFF, Wales, March 10 (AP)—Five thousand coal miners in several collieries went on strike today in protest against a wage cut of 7 pence a day recently decided upon by the joint conciliation board.

There was a possibility that the strike would spread and union meetings have been arranged in most of the mining districts.

TRADE ATTACHES AUTHORIZED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 12 (By U. P.)—A presidential decree issued yesterday authorized the appointment of commercial attachés at Buenos Aires, Washington, Havana, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome.

INSURGENTS ARE NOW IN FULL REVOLT

(Continued from Page 1)

selves must exert more direct and more intelligent control on the activities of both legislature and executive.

"The people of the United States have devoted a vast amount of energy toward the study of industrial, mechanical, scientific and economic problems, but very little thought has gone toward the problems of political life."

Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian, taking up the subject broached by Mr. Cutting, recommended a group of political reforms as important measures in making the system of "checks and balances" function more efficiently. He proposed the elimination of consideration by Congress, and the subsequent loss of thousands of hours of time, of innumerable minor bills. Such measures he would have dealt with by executive orders subject to the approval of Congress on stipulated days.

He also urged that cabinet members have seats on the floors of Congress as they do in the British Parliament. By these two steps, he pointed out, Congress would be able to devote itself to great measures of policy discussed in open sessions with responsible cabinet officers present to state their views to Congress and the nation, and to answer direct, pertinent questions put to them.

Progressive opinion in the United States, Dr. Beard told the conference, is adamantly opposed to any blanket repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Any change in the present law, he added, must first ensure that the substitute will provide "a rational system of public control over the manufacturing and sale of alcohol."

Regarding the question of government ownership and operation of the railroads, Dr. Beard held that Progressive opinion was against "any such wholesale assumption of public ownership." It does demand, however, he said, "a coördinated system of railroad, water, motor and air transportation based on the most economical and efficient methods of carrying goods and passengers.

Progressive opinion, he also asserted, is against wholesale nationalization of the electrical power industry and abolition of the Farm Board.

Senator Borah Talks

In leading a round table discussion on agriculture yesterday afternoon, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, severely arraigned the "coterie of capitalists who inaugurated the most vicious era of speculation and inflation of which the world gives any record." In no other country in the world, Mr. Borah said, is capital as free of restraint as it is in the United States.

He declared that it was not his purpose to attack wealth or to demand its confiscation. The 4 per cent who, he said, possessed 80 per cent of the wealth of the United States could keep it.

"But I take the position," Mr. Borah said, "without any apology, that the man of vast wealth is not in possession of it to deal with it as he chooses, regardless of the benefit and the welfare of society.

"I think there should be a political party in this country, if not a political party, then a political voice, which shall worry more about the 96 per cent than they are worrying about the 4 per cent."

Both the Republican and Democratic Parties in 1928 pledged themselves to put agriculture "on an equality with other industries," Mr. Borah said. "Both have failed this promise. In the two years that have passed," he declared, "no permanent step had been taken."

"In saying that," he added, "I do not forget the Farm Board and the efforts the Farm Board has put forth to solve the problem. The Farm Board has failed. I believe it had to fail, not as an expedient to deal with temporary conditions, but in the Farm Board it is held there was no permanent policy. It was not adapted to deal with a permanent problem, and the remedy of that permanent problem is yet, in my judgment, to be devised.

Problem Still Present

"It is for that reason we are calling your attention and the attention of the country to the fact that some of us believe the problem still is before us, calling for the intellectual power and the patriotism of the leaders of this country."

Mr. Borah strongly advocated the debenture as an effective measure in aiding the farmer to attain a place of equality with industry. As long as the protective tariff system persists, he asserted, there must be some measure by which the farmer may be brought within this system. The debenture, he held, was the means by which this could be brought about.

"Alexander Hamilton," Mr. Borah said, "recognized the fact that the producer of agricultural products was producing at a disadvantage under the protective system and he proposed a remedy for equalizing the burden by a 'bounty' or debenture.

"Farmers tell me they don't want a bounty, and I admire their pride. But Mr. Farmer you are living under a bounty system. The protective tariff is nothing more than a bounty."

Fiorello LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, one of the movers in the conference, but unable to be present, in a communication to George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the gathering, urged that a similar gathering be convened before the opening of the Seventy-second Congress.

"That would give us an opportunity," he said, "of exchanging views on the subjects that are to be discussed at this time and for the presentation of legislation to definitely carry out the purposes to be accomplished."

CONSERVATIVES WIN BRITISH ELECTION

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 12—The Salisbury byelection results declared on March 12 show a notable success for the Conservatives, who have held this seat with more than doubled majority.

Their vote increased from 15,672 to 15,800 while that of the Liberals fell from 13,022 to 9588 and of Labor from 4435 to 3039.

The successful candidate was Maj. James DeSpencer Robertson.

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U. S. AND JAPAN GIVE APPROVAL OF NAVAL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

ent of the Echo de Paris, who is one of Aristide Briand's most severe critics, makes an exhaustive survey of the treaty and its implications, accompanied by extensive arithmetical calculations. He has no criticism to offer of the total tonnage allotted to France for constructions up to 1936, but expresses some doubt whether France is allowed a sufficient margin of superiority over Italy.

He considers that England, the United States, Japan and Italy intend, during the disarmament conference in 1932, to bring pressure on France to reduce the submarine tonnage to the limit fixed by the London Treaty, but remarks that technicians no longer have such great confidence in undersea craft. He thinks some attention should be given to warships being constructed in Italy on orders from other states, but concludes that the present agreement is the best obtainable under existing circumstances.

Admiral Docteur in Le Matin states that the agreement from a technical viewpoint satisfies the most urgent needs of France and does not engage the future beyond 1936.

A Thomazi, in Le Figaro, considers that the French concessions are excessive from a technical viewpoint, but assumes the Government expects to find political compensations for this moderation. He thinks the agreement can only have full value if other Franco-Italian questions are settled as a result.

Saint Brice in Le Journal sees certain advantages for France, Italy and England in this understanding, but regrets it is rendered precarious by England's intention of raising the submarine question at the disarmament conference.

Lucien Bourges, in Le Petit Parisien, approves of the agreement because it permits legitimate modernizing of the French fleet, and requires only a slight reduction in tonnage as compared with the final demands at the London Conference.

The Foreign Affairs and Navy Committees of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday heard a full explanation of the agreement by M. Briand and Charles Dumont, Minister of the Navy.

ORCHIDS SHIPPED BY PLANE

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 12 (By U. P.)—A collection of rare orchids is to be shipped to Miami, Fla., by plane leaving here Friday. The plants will be shown at an exhibition there.

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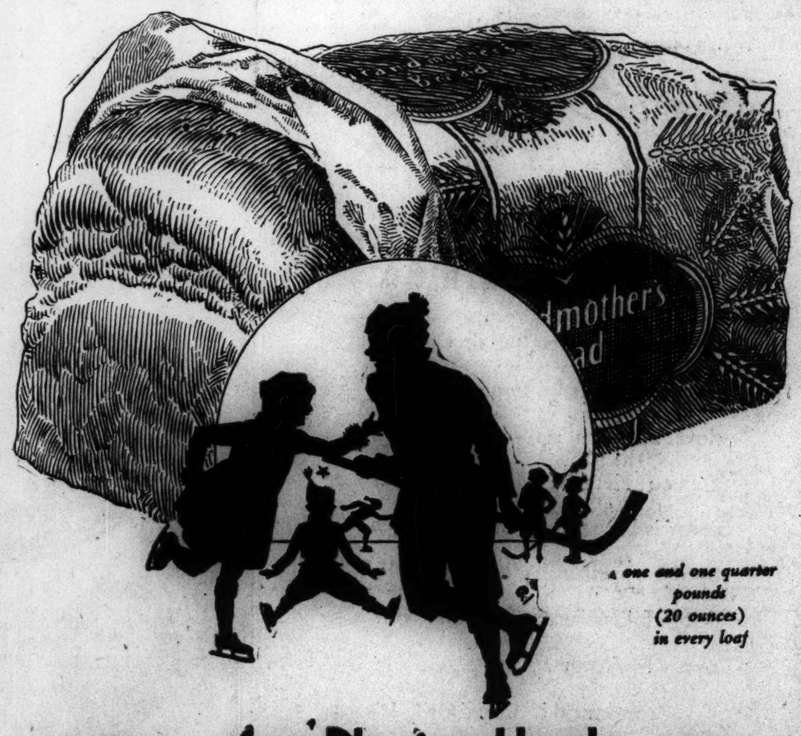

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BRATT SYSTEM HELD UNSUITED TO AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

the swing back of public opinion upon the alcohol question, which has taken place during the years 1911-1931, cannot doubt but that the Bratt system as such really has taught the Swedish people both to drink liquor, and, above all, to think liquor. The alcohol question in the year 1910 was practically solved for the greater and perhaps the better part of the Swedish people: we wanted it to be sober, and we sought to shun liquor if we could.

"Now, in the year 1931 this general, enlightened and free conviction of public opinion has been taken away. This is the work of the Bratt system."

Opposed to this opinion is the testimony of the director of a leading Stockholm restaurant. He writes:

Liquor Legalization Attacked

"I consider that the Bratt system has contributed to the general sobriety of the country. It is a great help for those who cannot judge for themselves how much liquor they should take. It has helped to bring order in the restaurant, for the restaurant keeper has the authority of the law when he refuses to serve more than a certain amount of liquor to a customer."

Other critics attack the idea of legalization of alcohol which the Bratt system involves. They question the value of public revenue through liquor, and insist that such revenues in the end tend to perpetuate the evil.

Supporters of the system on the other hand stress the value of disinterested management of liquor shops, the benefits of state control in the public interest, and they point to the financial drain which prohibition enforcement brings to other countries.

In the main Sweden appears to be satisfied with the working of the system. Criticism has grown rather less with passing years, although there is some grumbling at irksome regulations.

Asked if the Bratt system could be extended to other countries, its supporters express doubts. Dr. Bratt once admitted in an interview with a Monitor representative that the system would be doomed to failure wherever there was the slightest suspicion of administrative corruption or where inadequate guarantees prevailed "against politics coming into its administration and spoiling its social effects."

Considered for America

American readers can imagine for themselves the stupendous machinery which would be required to administer the system in the United States. Vast government bureaus, offices in every city and district, archives larger than police records for criminals, but extended to include practically every citizen; secret files, kept under lock and key, but with constant suspicion of leakages; new and complicated stamp taxes, investigations into the private lives of many citizens, strict supervision in restaurants and even homes regarding the precise quantity of liquor consumed by each individual.

Most of these restrictions are essential to the working of the system. The public most definitely has a taste for bureaucracy to support the plan, in the admission of Swedish authorities. Yet bootleg or home-brew liquor might still be available to all those who refused to go through the elaborate network of questionnaire, "motbok" and sobriety testimonial, which are required to obtain liquor legally.

Swedish citizens on the whole are satisfied with their experiment, but few of them recommend its extension into newer, larger and less obedient countries.

Oil Inquiry Planned by Tariff Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 12—The Tariff Commission announced plans for its study of international petroleum costs looking to a possible oil embargo, pursuant to the last-minute resolution adopted by the House on March 3.

At the same time announcement was made that an oil conference is contemplated here in a fortnight to consider the general petroleum situation. The call for the conference was issued by Cicero Murray, chairman of a contact group representing several oil states. Governors of several states will be asked to attend or send representatives.

The Tariff Commission's study is designed to ascertain "the differences in the costs of production of crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline and lubricating oils in the United States and in foreign countries which exported to the United States directly or indirectly more than 2,000,000 barrels in the aggregate during the last two years."

The commission recently submitted to Congress a report on the costs of production of crude petroleum, limited in its foreign aspects to the Lake Maracaibo district of Venezuela.

INSTITUTE IS PRAISED FOR NIGHT WORK STAND

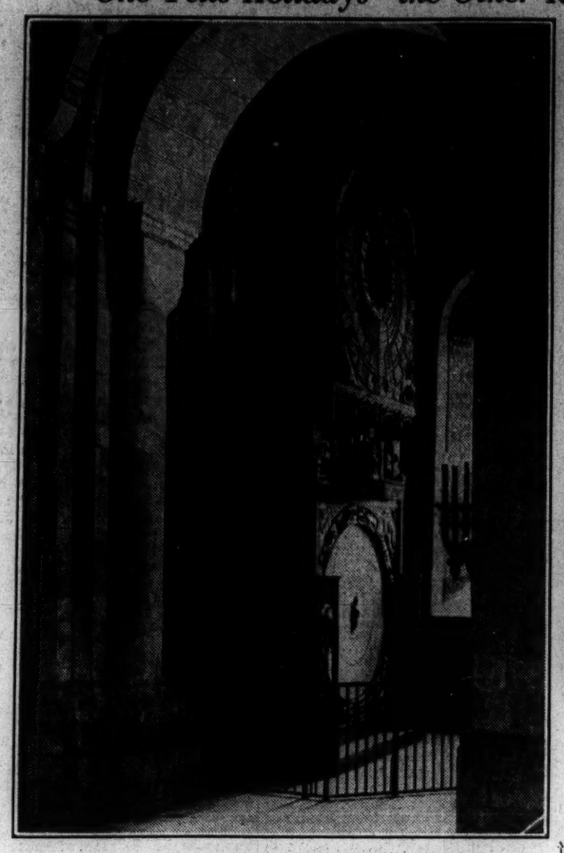
NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., which purchases approximately $14,000,000 worth of cotton each year, yesterday congratulated the Cotton-Textile Institute on the success of its recommendation looking to voluntary discontinuance of night employment of women and children in cotton mills of the United States.

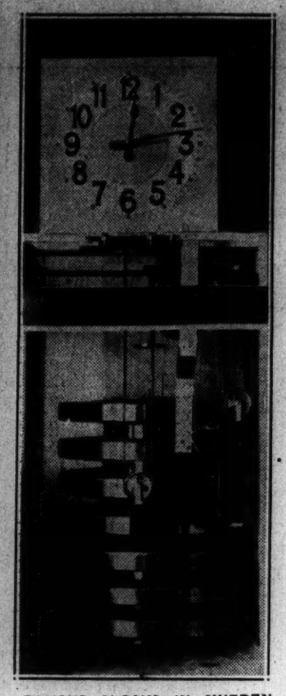
"Laying aside any humanitarian consideration," he said, "I believe that this step will prove a boon to the textile industry from a strictly business standpoint. For 10 years the industry has suffered from overproduction. A step like this that will eliminate some of this overproduction, is bound to be of benefit to the industry."

AMERICAN ICE PROFIT

American Ice Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net profit of $3,260,271 after all charges, equal to $3.93 a share on 600,000 common shares after deducting preferred dividends. This compares with net in 1929 of $3,431,124, or $4.22 a common share after preferred dividends.

One Tells Holidays—the Other Runs 'Forever'





FAMOUS CLOCKS IN SWEDEN
Left—Great Horologe in Lund Cathedral, With Calendar Dial.
Right—"Perpetual Motion" Clock Run by Climatic Changes.

'Perpetual Motion' Clock Run by Fluctuations of Climate

Changes in Air Pressure and Temperature Used to Operate Mechanism in Sweden, Not Expected to Wear Out for Centuries

By ALMA LUISE OLSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm

FOR time and eternity, or for as long as the sun shines and air pressure varies, owing to fluctuations of temperature, a clock invented by the Swedish agriculturist and landowner Theodor Dieden, is theoretically destined to run without stopping. It was started on Nov. 7, 1916, and has now been running uninterruptedly for nearly 14 years without having been wound up or in any way adjusted by human hand.

Theoretically this is a demonstration of perpetual motion, but in actual practice the clock will stop, of course, when the machinery is worn out. The inventor does not anticipate such cessation of operation for possibly centuries to come.

"Perpetual motion, in thetory, has always intrigued me," Mr. Dieden states. "One day as I stood looking at a barometer I realized that I was watching the play of one of the forces that is perpetual and omnipresent—a force of nature dependent on barometric changes and therefore exceedingly weak, but useful in some such delicate mechanism as that of a clock.

"I have applied this basic theory to my invention. My reason for suggesting that a clock like mine might keep on running for centuries is that there is very little wear: the mechanism operates at a very slow speed and the energy consumed is almost negligible. In fact, the effect is somewhat less than one-millinoth horse power.

"To put this more concretely, a row of clocks like this placed side by side around the equator would not consume more energy than that required for an ordinary household sewing machine. A chain in the mechanism takes four years and seven months to make a single revolution."

Constantly Wound Up

The mechanism of the clock is simple. There are seven communicating metal boxes placed one above the other, and below them is a reservoir for adjustment and equalization of the air pressure. The metal used is silver plate of one-seventh mm. thickness. This whole elastic system is filled with air of 755mm. pressure at 8° centigrade and is then hermetically sealed.

With the rise of air pressure or the fall of the thermometer, the metal boxes are pressed together, the wheels move and in this way the clock is being constantly wound up. Through the use of a reservoir the supply of energy for the wheels is always even and unaffected by sudden changes or fluctuations of the source of power. Consequently the clock can keep correct time.

This interesting clock stands in the home of the inventor, who lives on a large estate, Carlslund, not far from Orebro in central Sweden. This large estate has been the scene of other interesting pioneering ventures. The first gas plant in Sweden, for instance, was started here, and here also illumination by electricity was first successfully tested in Sweden.

Power is supplied from an artificially constructed waterfall, and electricity is now used on this model farm for practically every purpose conceivable. There are electric elevators in barns and granaries, electrically operated roller mills, chaff-cutters, drilling machines, grindstones, fans.

The house is lighted and heated by electricity and all water supply, including water for irrigation purposes, is provided by the same power. More than half the supply of power from the plant is used by the central plant of the state railways for the manufacture of rolling stock. This is located in the historic town of Orebro.

Another Old One

A clock that has run for nearly 14 years without being wound up is news in Orebro. But the historic university town of Lund in southern Sweden also possesses a clock that commands attention. In the majestic Lund Cathedral stands the venerable timepiece that is running despite the fact that it was first wound up more than five centuries ago! Seven years ago it underwent thorough reconstruction.

This astronomical clock, the "horologium mirabile Lundense," is one of the oldest clocks in the world. It is acceptedly the oldest clock in Sweden. And, while dealing with superlatives, one might add also that it is one of the politest clocks in the world because of its record of saying "tack, tack" through the centuries. (To explain: In Sweden it is good form to say "tack, tack" (tock)—a twofold "thank you"—on every occasion, and even the clocks conform to the practice.)

The Lund horologe is a microcosm corresponding to the medieval macrocosm. The dial itself is the vault of heaven, and the earth is the center. Around it wander the three hands representing the sun, moon and the stars.

The lower part of the clock contains the calendar, with indicated leap years, the calendar month, date and day in the week, the fixed and movable feasts, the new moon, the year as numbered both in the solar and in the lunar cycle with the corresponding epacts, the date of Lent and Easter and Whitsuntide—all these points and more, indicated for 200 years, beginning with 1923, when the horologe was reconstructed on the lines of the original timepiece.

The Lund horologe contains also many of the external adornments that every clock of importance in the Middle Ages must possess. At Lund the climax of events comes every day at high noon. Then the two equestrian figures on the top of the horologe exchange sword cuts. The trumpeters that guard the Virgin play "In Dulci Jubilo," a hymn mentioned as early as 1361 by the mystic, Henry Suse, and thought to have been the hymn originally played by this timepiece.

A door opens to the left of the Virgin and the three Magi—symbolizing the world with its three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa—bow as they pass, their servants following, but not permitted to partake in the salutation. Processions and chorals of this type are a commonplace in historic clocks throughout Europe.

In this instance, the religious symbolism is outshadowed by the comprehensive picture of the astronomical system of the universe as conceived during the Middle Ages.

Senators Seek Swamp Sanctuary

WAYCROSS, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Four United States Senators put aside the senatorial toga, speech making and such, yesterday, to paddle a small boat through Okefinokee Swamp, wildest spot in south Georgia, to determine what promise it holds of becoming a sanctuary for birds and beasts.

In the group are Senators Fred G. Walcott of Connecticut, Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, H. B. Hawes of Missouri, and Key Pittman of Nevada. Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Audubon Society, Paul Reddington, director of the United States Biological Survey, and Morris Legrende, a senate clerk, accompanied them.

Before entering the swamp by boat under direction of guides, the senators and others in the party flew over the waste land in an airplane.

FILIPINO PREDICTS INDEPENDENCE NEAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 11—The chances that the next Congress will grant independence to the Philippine Islands are "extremely good," according to Dr. Hilario C. Moncado, president of the Filipino Federation of America, who arrived here yesterday from Washington, where he headed a delegation which made an effort to block legislation to restrict immigration from the Philippines.

"Such men as Senator King and Chairman Knutson of the House Insular Affairs Committee, assure me that the majority of Congress is for Philippine independence," Dr. Moncado declared. "A bill for Filipino independence will be introduced into the next Congress, and the chances are very good that it will pass."

ARGENTINA CALLS ELECTION

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 12 (By U. P.)—The Government issued a decree yesterday convoking gubernatorial and legislative elections in Corrientes Province on April 19. This will be the second election to be held since the September revolution, as Buenos Aires Province is to elect provincial officials on April 5.

Perhaps They're Not Congress Members, but—These Birds Know Their Politics

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Congress has taught things to the birds in the National Zoological Park here. Congress is recessed but the birds, like the elephant, never forget.

There is the Javan Hill-Mynah, for instance. He is a member of the starling family (nothing to do with the secret service chief named Starling) and his lesson was in appropriations.

When he has a visitor he ceases inspecting his plumage and recites. "What about the appropriation?" he asks, using his orange beak for a megaphone.

If you laugh and say "Well, what about it?" he looks with polite disdain at you. If you say "Oh, that's old; Congress is recessed," he adopts the slang of the day and silences you with "So's your old man."

Then there is an Australian crow. He lives around the corner from the appropriations expert. He and Andrew Mellon must have had a word together somewhere along the way, for the crow collects pennies from the visitors and buries them in the sand in his cage; who knows? It may rain some day in the zoo. And if it does, it is said the Australian crow will not have to be concerned for his fortune is ready at hand, in the sand, with diplomatic courtesies accorded by the income tax division.

The birds come honestly enough by their conversance with congressional matters. Did not Congress recently give them a new home, among two gifts to the zoo? The reptiles got the other, as everyone who has been made acquainted with Dr. Raymond L. Ditmar's King Cobra knows by this time.

If you are in Washington, and would like to meet individuals who take the ancient phrase "When in Rome . . ." seriously, go and call upon the Javan Hill-Mynah and the Australian crow. In Washington Congress rules the roost. So the birds take their leaf from Congress, add a Will Rogers postscript and take their place in the respectable life of the nation.

FLYING SERVICE INSTRUCTS PUBLIC

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 11—Curtiss-Wright Flying Service has inaugurated a series of public lectures on aviation at several of its ground schools to call attention to the pleasure and usefulness of flying and to give persons who are interested in the subject a better understanding of it. No admission is charged and anyone 16 years of age or more may attend.

The lecturers will include men and women who have been notably successful in aviation, besides pilots and ground school instructors. The lectures are being given every Wednesday evening at the ground school at New York University and are also being inaugurated in Los Angeles, Memphis and Baltimore, according to announcement by the company.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Joseph H. Duxbury, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Stella Eiseman, New York City.
Mrs. Helen Sondheim, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine M. Moore, Paris, France.
Robert S. Matheson, Chicago, Ill.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ONE FAVORITE IS ELIMINATED

Only Eight Teams Left in United States Amateur Basketball Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12—Play for the basketball championship of the United States has simmered down to the quarterfinals, only eight of the starting 49 teams remaining in the competition which will decide the 1931 title. The survivors are: Wichita Henrys, defending champions, Kansas City Athletic Club, Big Four, Cincinnati, Lowe and Campbell, St. Louis, Mo., Young Men's Institute, San Francisco, Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., Los Angeles Athletic Club and East Central Teachers, Ada, Okla.

The third round was played March 11 and only one favorite was eliminated, the powerful Ascension Club of Minneapolis, Minn., losing to the Lowe & Campbell five by the margin of a point, 22 to 23. Inability to make good their attempts at foul goals proved disastrous to the Minnesota entry. The team had nine chances at the free-throw line and missed them all. At the end of the first half Ascension led, 12 to 8, but Lowe & Campbell rallied in the closing period, hitting the basket from many difficult angles, while Ascension failed to count until after the period was over the halfway mark.

The defending champion, Henrys, defeated the De Paul University five of Chicago, 27 to 17; the Kansas City A. C. eliminated Ottawa University of Ottawa, Kan., 35 to 20, and Los Angeles A. C., another strong favorite, won from the South Side Turners of Indianapolis, 33 to 14. Other results:

Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., 23; Phillips "66," Bartlesville, Okla., 19.

Big Four, A. A., Cincinnati, 28; Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers, Weatherford, 11.

Young Men's Institute, San Francisco, 21; Northwestern Oklahoma Teachers, Alva, 19.

East Central Teachers, Ada, Okla., 28; Marryville Teachers, Marryville, Mo., 22.

Buffalo Moves Up —New Goalie Record

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	28	3	12	131	91	56
Kansas City	26	4	15	91	55	52
Duluth	23	1	18	100	82	46
Chicago	21	2	19	104	86	42
Buffalo	21	4	15	93	79	42
Minneapolis	11	2	28	60	115	22
St. Louis	9	0	32	65	135	18

RESULTS MARCH 11

Buffalo 4, Tulsa 3 (overtime).
Kansas City 2, St. Louis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12—A low snap shot by Billy Cousins after 15 seconds of overtime gave the Buffalo Majors a thrilling 4-to-3 triumph over the American Hockey League leaders, Tulsa Oilers, last night at the Peace Bridge Arena. By winning the Majors climbed into a fourth-place tie with the Chicago Shamrocks.

Two goals down going into the third period the Majors lost no time in scoring two goals to tie. Bouchard scored both, his first from Thorsteinsen, while the other was on Morrison's pass. Lessard's goal sent the locals to the fore, but, with less than three minutes remaining, Metcalfe worked in close to beat Stark and send the game into overtime.

The Oilers set the pace at the start and secured a two-goal lead midway through the first period. Metcalfe converted Marker's rebound for the opener, while Marker stick-handled through the Buffalo defense for the other. Dr. Edward O'Leary, referee, took one goal away from Buffalo during the scoreless second period.

BUFFALO		TULSA
Bouchard, Lessard	lw, rw	Wakeford, Marker
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell	c	Sheppard, Metcalfe
Morrison, Cousins	rw, lw	Moffatt, LaFrance
Donnelly, Oatman	ld, rd	Hansen, Williams
Rennie, Contant	rd, ld	Trapp, Powley
Stark	g	McCusker

Score—Buffalo 4, Tulsa 3. Goals—Bouchard 2, Lessard, Cousins for Buffalo; Metcalfe 2, Marker for Tulsa. Assists—Cousins, Morrison, Thorsteinssen for Buffalo; Marker for Tulsa. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods and 15s. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12—Kansas City further strengthened its claim to the hockey championship of the State and made more secure its second-place position in the American Hockey League when it defeated the St. Louis Flyers here last night. The score was 2 to 0. Despite the defeat the Flyers made an excellent showing against the Pla-Mor veterans and for a greater part of the struggle held the Kansas players on even terms. The St. Louis sextet played without services of Herb Reaume, their great goalie.

The Pla-Mors scored after seven minutes of the opening period when Wasp Campbell, Kansas City center, caged a weak shot from the blue line which Kearney played poorly. There was no more scoring until four minutes of the third session, when Campbell took his own rebound and back handed the puck into the net.

The great Kansas City goalie Paddy Byrne scored a league record and possibly a world's record, scoring his seventeenth shut-out victory of the current season. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Mitchell, Goodman	lw	Hill, Pattenden
Dunfield, Campbell	c	Acaster, Kirk, Goyer
Ranger, McCormick	rw	lw, Boileau, Scott
Halderson, Jamieson	ld	rd, Cameron, Clarke
McLeod	rd	ld, Creasey
Byrne	g	Kearney

Score—Kansas City 2, St. Louis 0. Goals—Campbell 2 for Kansas City. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLUMBIA REMAINS UNBEATEN ON COURT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 12—The basketball team of Columbia University brought its most successful league season to a close yesterday evening with a final victory over Princeton University on the Columbia court, 36 to 29. This gave it a perfect record in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, the first time it has been able to accomplish this.

Louis Bender '32, the forward star of the team, added 10 more points to his score, as leader of the League in points, and was rewarded by his team mates after the game by election to the captaincy for next year, to replace George Gregory Jr. '31, who will graduate.

Princeton led at 4 to 0 and 6 to 4 early in the game, but the locals went into the lead shortly afterward and held the advantage, being ahead by 21 to 10 at half time. The Lions maintained their supremacy to the end, though Princeton gained slightly in the second half. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PRINCETON
McCoy, lf	rg	Rosenbaum
Bender, rf	lg	Carey
Gregory, Hartman, c	c	Lord
Jones, lg	rf	Goodpasture
Hodupp, rg	lf	Helm, Low

Score—Columbia University 36, Princeton University 29. Goals from floor—Bender 5, McCoy 4, Jones 3, Gregory 2, Hodupp 2, for Columbia, Low 5, Carey 3, Rosenbaum 2, Goodpasture for Princeton. Goals from foul—Gregory 3, McCoy for Columbia; Lord 3, Goodpasture 2, Low 2 for Princeton. Referee—David Tobey. Umpires—Richard Meehan and George Taylor.

PRINCETON SEXTET ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12—William W. Barber Jr. '32 of Southboro, Mass., was elected captain of the Princeton University hockey team for next year at a meeting of the letter men yesterday. He has played right wing on the varsity six for the last two seasons and has been one of the team's most consistent scorers. At the same meeting, Martin J. Condon 3d '32 of Memphis, Tenn., was chosen manager.

MARTIN TO COACH AT WESLEYAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 12—Fritz Martin, former Oberlin College sprinter, who was tutored by Harry L. Hillman, the famous Dartmouth College coach, has been named coach of the Wesleyan University track team. While attending Oberlin, Martin was the fastest 100 and 200-yard man in Ohio college conferences.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Harvard 15, M. I. T. 2.
St. John's 6, Dartmouth 3.

Huskies Bring Championship Back to Northern Division

Washington Basketball Team Defeats California, Two Games to One, in Short Series, Taking Title North for First Time in Eight Years

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

College	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Washington	2	1	117	91	.667
California	1	2	91	117	.333

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11—By defeating the University of California two out of three games in the short series in Seattle, Wash., the University of Washington quintet brought the basketball championship of the Pacific Coast Conference to the Northern Division for the first time since the University of Idaho won the title in 1923. Last season the Huskies finished first in the northern section, only to fall before the strong University of Southern California five in the finals, two games to one.

In 1929 Washington likewise entered the finals, this time also against California, but was defeated in two straight games rather decisively. In 1928 the Huskies also were in the playoff, that year dropping two straight to Southern California. This season, however, it was a different story, as the Huskies were not to be denied.

In the opening contest at Seattle, which the Huskies won, 41 to 25, they began with a fast-breaking offense, so fast in fact that it swept the Bears off their feet. Before their victims realized it, the champions had taken a commanding lead which they had little difficulty in holding throughout the game. The second contest found a rather cautious California quintet building up a lead in the early minutes, seemingly able to find the basket from all angles of the floor. As the final gun was about to sound, with the Bears two points ahead, the Huskies were in perfect scoring position, but the play failed when Ernest A. Gritsch '31 slipped as he was going to shoot.

The final encounter found the Huskies again masters of the situation with an offense so fast that the Bears hardly had a chance. As the score of 42 to 30 indicates, the Washington quintet was much superior in basket shooting and displayed a strong defense. The results of the games:

Washington	41	California	25
California	36	Washington	34
Washington	42	California	30

Kline R. Swygard '33, Washington forward, was the leading scorer of the series with 12 goals from the floor and 10 from foul for a total of 34 points, beating out J. A. Fuller '33, his team mate forward by one point. Fuller had 13 floor goals and 7 from foul. J. J. Kintana '32, forward, led the Bears in scoring with 28 points, 14 goals from the floor. H. E. Swanson '31, Husky center, totaled 23 points. The scorers:

Player, Class, Position, College	Goals For	Goals Fl.	Pts.
K. R. Swygard '33, f, Washington	12	10	34
J. A. Fuller '33, f, Washington	13	7	33
J. J. Kintana '32, f, California	14	0	28
H. E. Swanson '31, c, Washington	9	5	23
J. E. Coffield '31, g, California	8	3	19
W. J. Davis '31, f, California	6	4	16
J. N. Read '33, c, California	6	1	13
Ned Nelson '32, f, Washington	5	3	13
R. L. Cairney '32, g, Washington	3	3	9
C. R. Vendt '32, g, California	3	0	6
L. L. Seifert '33, f, California	2	1	5
E. A. Gritsch '31, g, Washington	1	0	2
C. L. Granger '31, c, California	1	0	2
J. R. Stone '31, f, California	0	2	2
H. M. West '32, f, Washington	0	2	2
L. W. Nordstrom '33, c, Wash.	0	1	1

(Northern Division)

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Washington	14	2	566	469	.875
Washington State	10	6	519	454	.625
Oregon State	9	7	487	487	.563
Oregon	6	10	506	539	.375
Idaho	1	15	445	614	.063

Washington had a comparatively easy time winning the Northern Division title, although pressed somewhat by Washington State. The Huskies won 14 of their 16 games, while the Cougars captured 10 games and lost 6. Idaho, with a decidedly weak defense, could win only one game out of the 16 played. Washington made its best records during the season against Oregon and Idaho, the Huskies winning four straight contests from each team. The champions won three out of four games from Washington State and had a similar record against Oregon State. The results of the games follow:

Washington	45	Wash. State	42
Washington	24	Wash. State	23
Wash. State	35	Washington	26
Washington	39	Wash. State	26
Washington	31	Oregon State	23
Oregon State	37	Washington	23
Washington	39	Oregon State	30
Washington	28	Oregon State	26
Washington	43	Oregon	21
Washington	40	Oregon	36
Washington	31	Oregon	26
Washington	38	Oregon	26
Washington	41	Idaho	22
Washington	34	Idaho	23
Washington	43	Idaho	34
Washington	41	Idaho	36
Oregon State	29	Wash. State	23
Wash. State	30	Oregon State	24
Oregon State	21	Wash. State	20
Wash. State	44	Oregon State	30
Wash. State	33	Oregon	30
Wash. State	41	Oregon	33
Wash. State	37	Oregon	31
Wash. State	35	Oregon	32
Idaho	30	Wash. State	35
Wash. State	37	Idaho	13
Wash. State	31	Idaho	21
Wash. State	35	Idaho	36
Oregon State	40	Oregon	26
Oregon	39	Oregon State	32
Oregon	39	Oregon State	22
Oregon State	36	Oregon	27
Oregon State	52	Idaho	30
Oregon State	41	Idaho	34
Oregon State	37	Idaho	24
Oregon State	47	Idaho	40
Oregon	33	Idaho	30
Oregon	42	Idaho	34
Oregon	33	Idaho	27
Oregon	42	Idaho	21

Two sophomore stars led the Northern Division group in scoring. H. S. Gordon '33, Washington State center, placed first with 67 goals from the floor and 37 from foul for a high total of 171 points. In second place was J. A. Fuller '33, star forward of the championship Washington team, who totaled 139 points. Two points behind Fuller was his team mate, H. E. Swanson '31, who plays center for the Huskies. Washington has 11 players on the final scoring list, as has Oregon. Ten Idaho men are found, while nine represent Oregon State and eight Washington State. The scorers:

	Goals For	Goals Fouls	Pts
H. S. Gordon '33, c, W. State	67	37	171
J. A. Fuller '33, f, Washington	59	21	139
H. E. Swanson '31, c, Wash...	53	31	137
R. B. Ballard '31, f, Ore. State	56	16	128
C. C. Holsten '32, f, W. State	43	36	122
Kenneth Fagans '32, g, Ore. S	50	17	117
J. F. Eberhart '31, f, Oregon	41	26	108
K. R. Swygard '33, f, Wash...	45	17	107
A. H. Wicks '33, g, Idaho....	35	37	107
A. McLarney '32, g, W. State	38	21	97
A. C. Barrett '32, f, Idaho....	36	11	83
R. W. Lyman '32, g, Oregon...	36	11	83
R. B. Drummond '31, g, Idaho	33	17	83
K. H. Wills '33, g, W. State..	31	21	83
W. W. Calkins '31, f, Oregon.	32	17	81
V. R. Dolp '32, f, Oregon....	29	23	81
K. D. Stevens '32, g, Oregon..	31	16	78
H. S. Merrill '33, g, Ore. State	31	12	74
M. A. Grayson '31, f, Ore. S..	24	12	60
Ned Nelson '32, f, Washington	26	6	58
R. L. Cairney '32, g, Wash...	22	13	57
C. E. Roberts '33, c, Oregon..	19	7	45
D. B. Aukett '33, g, Idaho....	15	13	43
E. C. Lewis '33, c, Ore. State	15	11	41
Henry Levoff '32, g, Oregon..	13	15	41
W. H. Keenan '32, f, Oregon..	15	5	35
P. M. Parks '31, c, Idaho....	9	11	29
W. J. Hall '32, g, Idaho.....	9	11	29
Philip Pesco '31, g, Wash. S.	9	8	26
H. M. West '32, g, Wash.....	10	5	25
S. G. Hale '32, g, Idaho.....	7	9	23
H. A. Lacy '33, f, Idaho.....	6	5	21
C. L. Horner '31, f, Oregon...	6	5	17
V. J. Perry '31, f, Washington	7	2	16
E. A. Gritsch '31, g, Wash...	6	4	16
James Cross '33, f, W. State.	7	1	15
S. R. Rotenberg '33, f, Oregon	5	3	13
J. J. Christians '32, c, Idaho..	5	3	13
K. B. Bailey '33, f, Ore. State	3	6	12
T. F. Nelson '32, f, Idaho....	3	2	8
Gerald Thomas '33, f, Ore. S.	3	1	7
C. A. Smith '32, c, Idaho.....	2	3	7
L. W. Nordstrom '33, c, Wash.	1	5	7
W. P. Boyle '32, g, Oregon...	2	1	5
Robert Drager '31, c, Ore. S.	1	3	5
R. A. Carlton '32, f, Wash. S.	2	0	4
C. L. Graham '33, f, Wash. S.	1	1	3
R. B. Rogers '33, f, Oregon....	1	0	2
R. L. White '32, f, Wash.....	1	0	2
J. L. Neff '31, g, Wash.....	0	2	2

(Southern Division)

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
California	6	3	388	271	.667
Southern California	5	4	221	241	.556
U. C. L. A.	4	5	272	240	.444
Stanford	3	6	255	284	.333

California qualified for the championship series by winning six games and losing three in the Southern Division. The Bears just managed to finish ahead of Southern California, who won the title last year and who won five and lost four games this season. California won all four of its games with U. C. L. A., took two out of three from Stanford and won one and lost two to Southern California. The Trojans defeated Stanford two out of three times, but could take only one game in three from the U. C. L. A. five. The results of the games follow:

California	24	So. California	22
So. California	32	California	30
So. California	23	California	21
California	26	U. C. L. A.	24
California	43	U. C. L. A.	39
California	30	U. C. L. A.	28
Stanford	37	California	33
California	37	Stanford	34
California	46	Stanford	32
U. C. L. A.	25	So. California	16
So. California	24	U. C. L. A.	22
U. C. L. A.	47	So. California	23
So. California	27	Stanford	24
Stanford	28	So. California	21
So. California	33	Stanford	22
U. C. L. A.	32	Stanford	23
U. C. L. A.	38	Stanford	26
Stanford	29	U. C. L. A.	28

Much credit for California's success on the court this season should go to J. N. Read '33, center, who led the Southern Division scorers with a total of 72 points, 30 goals from the floor and 12 from foul. Second to him was Richard Linthicum '32, U. C. L. A. center, who scored 33 goals from the floor and four from foul for a total of 70 points. R. R. Von Hagen '31, U. C. L. A. forward, was one point behind in third position. California has 10 scorers on the list, while U. C. L. A. has nine, Stanford also nine, and Southern California seven. The complete scoring list:

Player, Class, Position, College	Goals For	Goals Fl.	Pts.
J. N. Read '33, c, California	30	12	72
R. Linthicum '32, c, U.C.L.A.	33	4	70
R. R. Von Hagen '31, f, U.C.L.A.	25	19	69
J. J. Kintana '32, f, California	24	15	63
P. J. Moffatt '31, f, Stanford	24	9	57
W. J. Davis '31, f, California	20	13	53
W. R. Pierce '33, f, So. Calif.	22	7	51
K. M. Reynolds '31, c, Stanford	16	17	49
C. S. Knowles '31, f, U.C.L.A.	16	12	44
J. H. Gardner '32, f, So. Calif.	13	17	43
F. J. Lubin '31, g, U.C.L.A.	13	12	38
Gerald Nemer '33, c, So. Calif.	10	18	38
V. W. Pasquesi '31, g, Stanford	12	11	35
W. W. Caldwell '32, g, So. Calif.	8	18	34
J. E. Coffield '31, g, California	12	9	33
T. W. Cordry '33, f, Stanford	10	8	28
C. R. Vendt '32, g, California	12	3	27
R. E. Meade '33, f, Stanford	10	7	27
J. C. Frank '32, c, So. Calif.	8	10	26
C. B. Cappa '32, g, So. Calif.	9	6	24
R. A. Rintala '32, g, Stanford	7	8	22
W. J. Gorman '31, f, California	10	1	21
G. S. Brotemarkle '32, g, U.C.L.A.	7	7	21
W. K. Doub '32, c, Stanford	8	1	17
T. C. Lemcke '33, g, U.C.L.A.	5	5	15
L. P. Baker '32, g, Stanford	5	4	14
W. K. Gilbert '32, g, U.C.L.A.	4	1	9
L. L. Seifert '33, f, California	3	3	9
T. T. Chisaki '31, g, California	1	4	6
F. O. Hopkins '32, f, So. Calif.	2	1	5
D. M. Tyler '31, 9, Stanford	2	0	4
Dudley Tower '33, f, U.C.L.A.	1	2	4
J. F. Soest '32, f, U.C.L.A.	1	0	2
J. Hancock Jr. '33, g, Stanford	1	0	2
C. L. Granger '31, c, California	1	0	2
J. R. Stone '31, g, California	1	0	2

Shafer Wins From Apgar at 6-4, 7-5

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 12—Marcel Rainville, Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player; Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, and G. Carleton Shafer of Philadelphia joined J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in the semifinal round of the Florida East Coast tennis championship at the Ormond Beach Tennis Club as the result of matches played in the singles yesterday.

Shafer had the battle of the day, when he met Gordon Apgar of Daytona Beach, in the quarterfinal round. Only greater experience pulled Shafer through to victory at 6—4, 7—5, as Apgar was hitting and driving in a spectacular manner.

Rainville advanced through a victory over Karl H. Hodge of St. Louis, after Hodge had won a first-round match with Milton Jacobs of New York, 6—1, 6—1, and advanced to the quarterfinals through a default by Tad Freeman of Stetson College. Rainville's victory over Hodge was scored at 6—4, 6—1, while Phil F. Neer of San Francisco defeated Fred C. Baggs of New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Four pairs reached the semifinal round in doubles yesterday. The summary:

FLORIDA EAST COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, defeated Milton Jacobs, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, won from Tad Freeman, Stetson College, by default.

Third Round

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—1.

Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

G. Carleton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated Gordon Apgar, Daytona Beach, 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Abram Bassford, New York, and Gordon Apgar, Daytona Beach, defeated M. F. Davis, New York, and Leroy Coffin, New York, 11—9, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated J. Orendain and Tad Freeman, Stetson College, 6—1, 6—0.

G. Carleton Shafer, Philadelphia, and Hodge defeated Jacobs and E. G. Stillman, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Neer and Baggs deefated Olcott Deming, Rollins College, and Tom Rees, Ormond Beach, 6—3, 6—2.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

(Final Standing 1930-31)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Guelph	16	2	12	107	86	34
Niagara Falls	14	4	13	82	66	32
Stratford	14	2	14	98	93	30
Galt	12	2	15	94	103	28
Oshawa	13	4	14	94	86	28
Kitchener	13	2	15	70	101	28

GUELPH VICTOR IN PLAYOFF GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, March 12—In the first of the Ontario Hockey League playoffs last night Guelph defeated Niagara Falls, 2 to 1, after 10 minutes overtime.

HONOLULU TENNIS STARTS MARCH 28

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., member of United States Davis Cup teams; J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 1931 Florida state champion, and other tennis stars will sail in the Malolo March 21 to compete in an international tennis tournament at Honolulu March 28. Two members from each of the Davis Cup teams from Australia and Japan are scheduled to take part in the mid-Pacific tournament.

REYNOLDS HONORARY CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., March 11—The Amherst College basketball team has elected George L. Reynolds '32 as honorary captain of the team for the season just ended. Reynolds, who also starred on last year's baseball team, was the only letterman on the quintet during the past season.

LOVING CUPS GIVEN BY LIPTON

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12 (AP)—Sir Thomas J. Lipton has given two silver loving cups to the Delaware Model Yacht Club, to be awarded winners of the annual model yacht competition for schoolboys here.

YOUTH TO BEAR TENNIS BRUNT

Interest Centers in U. S. Attempt to Hold Back Veteran Borotra

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 12—The chief interest of the thirty-second annual indoor tennis championship of the United States, which will be held during the week beginning Saturday, March 14, centers in the attempt of the younger generation of American lawn tennis, headed by Francis X. Shields, and including Clifford S. Sutter and R. Berkeley Bell, to turn back the invasion of the Frenchmen, with Jean Borotra, winner two years ago, heading the raid. Besides Borotra, two other new members of the French reliances to retain the Davis Cup, Christian Boussus and Pierre Landry, are appearing.

Prior to making the draw, which was accomplished yesterday at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the entries were trimmed down from a total of 93 to the required 64, by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The eight seeded Americans were selected as follows: Francis X. Shields, runnerup for the United States outdoor title last summer; Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, intercollegiate champion; R. Berkeley Bell, another southerner, from Dallas, Tex.; Julius Seligson, formerly of Lehigh University and former intercollegiate (indoor and outdoor) and junior indoor titleholder; Herbert L. Bowman, William Aydelotte, both of the New York Athletic Club champion team, and the latter a former United States winner of the indoor title (1928); Donald H. Cram of Nashville, Tenn., and Perrine G. Rockafellow, holder of many doubles titles.

Against them are pitted Borotra, Boussus and Landry, seeded in that order in the positions assigned by the rules to foreign entrants.

Francis T. Hunter, winner last year, when Borotra failed to attend, is now a professional, and John H. Doeg, United States outdoor champion, as well as George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, also members of the Davis Cup team last summer, will not compete in the singles, though the latter pair may play in the doubles, and are sure participants in the international match to be played following the championship, between France and the United States, according to Davis Cup lines, on the evenings of March 23, 24 and 25, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, where the tourney is also to be held. The complete draw is as follows:

Upper Half

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, vs. Sidney L. Berger, New York University.

E. Remey Donovan, University Heights Club, vs. William V. Einsmann, Brooklyn.

Jacques L. Verstraten, West Side T. C., vs. Marco Hecht, De Witt Clinton H. S.

Irwin A. Powell, New York, vs. Edward E. Jenkins Jr., N. Y. A. C.

Perrine G. Rockafellow, New York City, vs. Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn.

W. Dickson Cunningham, Seventh Regiment, vs. Joseph G. DePina, St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Melvin Kann, Nollek Club, New York, vs. Travers J. Le Gros, N. Y. A. C.

Sheldon Morganstern, C. C. N. Y., vs. Giles Verstraten, West Side T. C.

Julius Seligson, New York, vs. Frank E. Dame, Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill.

Frank Bowden, University Heights Club, vs. Julius Tavalin, St. Johns, Brooklyn.

Frank M. Bonneau, New York T. C., vs. Clarence C. Chaffee, West Side T. C.

George R. Preston, Norwalk, Conn., vs. Sidney Seligson, New York University.

Donald H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., vs. Lincoln Halberstadt, New York T. C.

Herbert W. Rubsamen, Seventh Regiment, vs. Edward W. Burns, Crescent A. C., Brooklyn.

Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., U. S. N., vs. Frank J. Salichs, Seventh Regiment.

A. J. Wadsworth, Seventh Regiment, vs. Jean Borotra, Biarritz, France.

Lower Half

Francis X. Shields, New York, vs. Dr. Irving Epstein, Vichy, France.

J. Irving Raymond, Columbia University, vs. Paul E. Greer Jr., Brooklyn.

Stanley Noble, Amackassin Club, Yonkers, vs. Kimbark Peterson, Nashville, Tenn.

Henry Bresher, New York City, vs. Mitchell M. Rosenbaum, New York University.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York A. C., vs. Clarence E. Unterberg, Long Branch, N. J.

Jack Morrison, Stewart Manor, Long Island, vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York.

John P. Nikonow, New York, vs. William Thompson, Brooklyn.

J. M. Greer, Montclair A. C., N. J., vs. Pierre Landry, France.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., vs. Stanley J. Harte, New York University.

Walter Swaybill, New York University, vs. Martin J. Rosenbaum, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Erdmann N. Brandt, Seventh Regiment, vs. Milton Jacobs, New York T. C.

Joseph Von Ende, Brooklyn, vs. Albert Sprinzen, Coral Gables, Miami, Fla.

William Aydelotte, New York, vs. Stephen V. Brubans, Brooklyn.

Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment, vs. E. Witherbee Black, Racquet & Tennis Club, N. Y.

Ernest H. Kuhn, New York, vs. Earle C. Backe, West Side T. C.

Eugene H. McCauliff, N. Y. A. C., vs. Christian Boussus, France.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 135

EDWARD DIXON GRAHAM

Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with the Chicago Cardinals of the American Hockey Association in the 1926-27 season. He was born at Owen Sound, Ont., Can., June 30, 1906. He is a left-hand shot, is 5ft. 7in. in height, weighs 170 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1923-24—Owen Sound Greys, Canadian junior champions
1924-25—Stratford Indians, Ontario Hockey Association
1925-26—London Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1926-27—Chicago, American Hockey Association
1927-28—Chicago, N. H. L.-Saskatoon, Prairie H. L.
1928-29—Tulsa, American Hockey Association
1929-30—Tulsa, A. H. A.-Chicago, N. H. L.
1930-31—Chicago, National Hockey League

YALE SWIMMERS WIN FROM HARVARD, 50-12

Taking first place in each event and equaling two pool records, the Yale University swimming team defeated Harvard University in the new indoor athletic building at Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday night, 50 to 12, giving the Crimson team its first home setback. Capt. Robert L. Messimer Jr. '31 of the Eli, led his relay team to a brilliant victory in the 200-yard event, equaling the pool mark of 1m. 37 3-5s., established by the University of Michigan team last year.

Donald E. Fobes '32 of Yale, swam the 50-yard freestyle event in 24s., to tie the record established by Schwarz of Northwestern University. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. E. Fobes '32, Yale; R. L. Messimer Jr. '31, Yale, second; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, third. Time—24s. (Equals pool record).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, second; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, third. Time—54 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; W. S. deLima '31, Harvard, second; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, third. Time—4m. 58 2-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by John Braslin '32, Yale, 73.5 points; J. P. Duane '32, Harvard, second, 67.3 points; J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale, third, 65.6 points.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. B. Paine '31, Yale; C. C. Leedy '32, Yale, second; E. V. Atherton '32, Harvard, third. Time—1m. 51s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. D. Lapham '33, Yale; Stanley Klein Jr. 32, Yale, second; C. C. Larcom '33, Harvard, third. Time—2m. 46 3-5s.

800-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (W. M. Swoope '31, D. H. Clement '31, D. E. Fobes '32, R. L. Messimer Jr. '31); Harvard (R. D. Fallon '33, W. S. deLima '31, Addison Love '33, B. S. Wood '33), second. Time—1m. 37 3-5s. (Equals pool record.)

RETURN OF COACH TO BENCH IS URGED

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12 (AP)—The return of the baseball coach to the bench was advocated editorially yesterday by the Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper of Princeton University. Such a move "might be of greater advantage to the players" than the present policy of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which leaves the direction of the game solely in the hands of the team captains, the editorial said.

The opinion of the paper is that the policy, although theoretically deserving of the praise it called forth last spring when Princeton inaugurated the practice in the league, has failed to live up to expectations. The charges brought against it are "that the whole team lost a chance to have its mistakes called profitably to its attention and its play improved, while one man, the captain, received experience in initiative and resourcefulness," and that "the captain, having to direct the game and play ball simultaneously, was greatly overburdened."

M. I. T. SIX ELECTS REGAN

Thomas W. Regan '32 of Brookline, Mass., was elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team for next year at the annual hockey banquet held Wednesday evening at Walker Memorial in Boston, Mass. About 40 freshman and varsity squad men attended the banquet. Regan succeeds Benjamin P. Hazeltine 3d '31.

HOOVER COMMENDS WINTER OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A letter from President Hoover to Dr. Godfrey Dewey of Lake Placid, N. Y., president of the Olympic Winter Games Committee, commending the games as fostering international good will was read yesterday by the latter at a luncheon meeting of the committee.

"The friendly riv

BOOSTER TEAMS STILL ROLLING

Courier Express of Buffalo Holds Second Place in Five-Man Event

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

Pontiac Packing Company, Pontiac	3853
Courier Express, Buffalo	3820
Middle Division, Altoona	2785
F. O. Eagles, No. 13, Buffalo	2776
Svenason's Jewelry, Buffalo	2754

TWO-MAN EVENT

F G. Lins-H. A. Fellnitz, Milwaukee	1210
L. B. Sendery-J. K. Vargo, Sandusky	1191
C. H. Hadden-J. A. MacDonnell, Akron	1176
E. J. Hornberger-M. J. Winberly, Indianapolis	1167
G B. Birgersen-J. A. Miller, Milwaukee	1165

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

B. A. Meyers, Syracuse	664
A. L. Cook, Chicago	650
J. S. Navatney, Cleveland	646
F. J. Celke, Cleveland	643
T. G. Tobey, Syracuse	641

ALL-EVENTS

Edward J. Hornberger, Indianapolis	1810

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12—Eighty-six Buffalo teams coupled with 10 lineups from Rochester, Lackawanna, Tonawanda, East Aurora, Lockport and Niagara Falls are scheduled in the thirty-first annual American Bowling Congress tourney tonight. Most of the fives entered will compete in the "booster" class, rolling for special prizes aside from the regular $92,600 cash fund.

Anything is apt to happen in the national pin classic; but it is generally expected that the leading total of 2853 registered by the Pontiac (Mich.) packers last Saturday will stand high. Friday's schedule includes an array of out-of-town bowling fives. Included is the D. Graf & Sons five of Kalamazoo which won the prize last year at Cleveland with a total of 3100.

Only once in the history of the A. B. C. has a team repeated in winning the national pin honors. In 1915 the Commodore Barrys of Chicago won with a mark of 2907 and retained the crown the following year with a 2905 mark. Pittsburgh, Rochester, Cleveland, Erie, Detroit, Willoughby, Olean, Kalamazoo, Youngstown, Syracuse and Monroe will also be represented.

Interest is already being centered on the thirty-first annual convention to be held Friday, March 20. Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Louis are the leading cities in the field for next year's event. Officials and delegates from all sections of the country will attend the annual session. Besides selection of the site for the tournament next year, officers will be elected and proposed changes in playing rules will be discussed. The convention is one of the real features of the tournament.

U. C. SEXTET TAKES SERIES OPENER, 6-5

The University Club sextet of Boston won the opening game of its short series with the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Garden Wednesday night by a score of 6 to 5, but not without considerable opposition. The B. H. C. got away to a good start in the first period when Hall and Sanford scored within the first six minutes of play. Palmer shot the University Club's first goal late in the same period.

In the second period the University Club's offensive began to click, and five goals were put in before the Hockey Club could register again. Late in this period the losers gained back one goal and in the third added two more, but were unable to overcome the lead established by the winners in the second session. Harwood Ellis, captain of the Harvard hockey team during the season just past, played in goal for the University Club. Garrison and Batchelder, also regulars in the same Crimson team, played center and defense respectively.

The second and final contest of this series will be played on Friday night at the Boston Arena. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB		BOSTON H. C.
Palmer, Hilliard	rw	Del Everett, Ihw
Smith, Mahoney	c	Cushman
Chase, Garrison	rd	Hunt, c
Sanford, Nelson	ld	Dyson
Curtis, Stubbs	lw	Doug Everett, rw
Thayer, Hall	rd	Ramsey
Batchelder, Bigelow	ld	Clark, ld
Clark, Id	rw	Dagnino, Peterson
Fitzgerald, Holland	rd	Anderson, Elliot
Ellis	g	Frazier

Score—University Club 6, Boston Hockey Club 5. Goals—Palmer, Fitzgerald, Doug Everett, Del Everett, Clark, Curtis for University Club; Hall, Sanford, Dagnino, Nelson, Thayer for Boston H. C. Assists—Chase 2, Hunt, Doug Everett for University Club; Anderson, Sanford for Boston H. C. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BRUIN CUBS BATTLE INDIANS AT GARDEN

With their goalie, Benny Grant, not knowing definitely whether he is to finish the season with the Bruin Cubs or return to Toronto, the local team will play an important game at the Boston Garden tonight in the Canadian-American Hockey League with Springfield, league leaders. Despite the fact that his status is in question Grant can be counted on to tend goal with his usual alertness. By game time the situation may be cleared, although there might be a possibility that he will have to leave.

In their last two meetings on Boston ice the locals have held the leaders to overtime ties, 3 to 3, and in their last engagement in Springfield the Cubs caught the Indians at the end of a strenuous session of six games in eight days and won handily, 3 to 1, without their star right wing, Yank Boyd, and right defenseman, Jack Pratt, both of whom will be in action tonight.

The Cubs and Philadelphia Arrows are contesting third place and the right to enter the playoffs. Boston has a four-point lead at present and each club has four games to play. If the Arrows win all their games, the Cubs will need two victories and one tie to make sure. New Haven, last-place team, has only the slightest mathematical chance to tie for third place on points by winning all its four games while Boston loses its four and the Arrows lose two.

CARL REYNOLDS SIGNS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 12 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have signed Carl Reynolds, the club's leading bastman and outfielder, who finally came to terms yesterday after holding out for three weeks. The salary was believed to be between $10,000 and $20,000.

RUTGERS TANK TEAM DEFEATS COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 12—The swimmers of Rutgers University won their swimming meet in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League from Columbia University, here yesterday evening, with George H Kojac '31 responsible for 12 points of the total of 55. This places him in the lead on points in the league standing, but his chances ended yesterday, while R. W. Thompson '33, the United States Naval Academy star, has still several chances to pass him. The Columbia team amassed a total of 16 points, with Julius Dolgos '32 the only winner.

Kojac won the backstroke and 100, and swam anchor in the victorious relay team.

In the water polo game, however, Columbia emerged victorious, by a score of 51 to 34. Dolgos played a prominent part in this result. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers; Jones, Rutgers, second; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, third. Time—25.2s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers, second; D. A. Savois '31, Columbia, third. Time—55s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Kramer, Rutgers; Cronin, Rutgers, second; V. H. Rosen '32, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 23.5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Phillips, Rutgers; V H. Rosen '32, Columbia, second; Walter Scheel '33, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 15.8s.

Fancy Dive—Won by P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers, 81.75 points; H. H. E. Jorgenson '32, Columbia, second, 81.5 points; Paul Simonson '31, Rutgers, third, 78.5 points.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers, second; G. N. Rowland Jr. '32, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 39.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia; J. N. Meury '31, Rutgers, second; Eugene Greenwald '31, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 53.4s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (Jones, Kramer, C. B. Sunderland '31, G. H. Kojac '31). Time—1m. 38s.

HARVARD ELECTS TWO 1932 SPORT CAPTAINS

Captains for two of Harvard's 1932 varsity sports teams were elected at Cambridge this afternoon when the members of the two squads met to have their pictures taken. Charles C. Cunningham '32 of Milton, Mass., was elected captain of the varsity hockey team, while Benton S. Wood '33 of Honolulu, T. H., was elected captain of the swimming team.

Cunningham has been a member of the varsity hockey team during the past two years, being right defense on the team of 1930 and playing right wing on this year's team. He also played center on the varsity football team during the past two years, winning his letter in 1929, but getting only a minor "H" last fall due to a mishap which kept him out of the Yale game.

This is the first year Harvard has had a varsity swimming team since 1921 so that the captain-elect of that team has had only one year of varsity experience. He was one of the best men on this year's team, finishing third in the 50-yard freestyle against Yale which was won in the record time of 24s., and swimming anchor on the Harvard relay team. He is a sophomore.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULT

Brown 40, R. I. State 35.

HOSEI UNIVERSITY NINE WILL TOUR U. S.

TOKYO (By U. P.)—Sixteen members of the Hosei University nine, Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League champions for the 1930 fall season, will leave on a four months' tour of the United States, sailing from Yokohama aboard the N. Y. K. liner Hiyei Maru, April 4, Coach Fujita has announced.

Arriving at Seattle, Wash., April 16, the team will play two games there and after a brief sightseeing tour will reach Chicago April 24, for a game with the University of Chicago.

Games are scheduled also with University of Illinois, University of Notre Dame, and University of Michigan. On May 18 the Hosei team will play the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and on May 20 the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The schedule includes a game with Yale at New Haven May 26, and with Fordham at New York May 27. Other games scheduled are:

June 2—Boston University at Boston; 9—Providence College at Providence; 10—Harvard University at Boston; 13—Holy Cross at Boston.

Open dates on the present schedule from June 13 to 24 may be filled with games against semiprofessional teams. Jun 25 the Japanese players will leave New York, arriving at Los Angeles June 30 for games at Los Angeles, Fresno, San Jose and Stockton, most of them against California Japanese teams. They sail from San Francisco July 11, and during a 10-day stay at Honolulu, are scheduled for six games, reaching Japan Aug. 6. Players to make the trip are:

Pitchers, Wakabayashi, Nishigaki, Yoshida and Suzuki; catchers, Kura and Matsui; Yano, 1b; Otaki, 2b; Kubo, 3b; Karita, ss; outfielders, Shima, Takeda, Fujii, Nagasawa (captain).

Professor Hottori, head of the baseball department of the university, and Coach Fujita will accompany the players.

HOCKEY NOTES

THAT Kansas City goalie, Paddy Byrne, who played with the Ottawa St. Pats back in 1922-23, continues to set remarkable achievements in the art of goal tending. In 1927-28, playing for Kansas City, he went seven successive games without allowing a goal, 24 consecutive periods and a total of 502m. 30s. between the time it started and finished. That alone would have been enough, but now he breaks forth with something else.

Kansas City has played 45 games this season and Byrne has amassed a total of 17 shutouts. George Hainsworth, Canadiens goalie, has bettered this, however, with a total of 22 shutouts in a 44-game schedule in the 1928-29 National Hockey League season. The 17 by Byrne is a new American Hockey League record and ranks second to the performance by Hainsworth.

While on the topic of records, the Boston Bruins, who have set so many records in the last two years, added another along with the point obtained in the recent tie game with Toronto. That point made certain of first place in the United States division of the league standing for this season, and with it went the division championship which the Bruins have won four consecutive years, starting with the 1927-28 season.

Amateur hockey has evidently lost its attractive qualities for Boston hockey fans at present, for the contest at the Boston Garden Wednesday night between the Boston Hockey Club and University Club, a game well worth watching, drew less than 500 people.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Rutgers 55, Columbia 16.
Yale 50, Harvard 12.

BY-PLAYS

A RULE THAT WORKS THE WRONG WAY

PROBABLY no better example of one of the reasons why the rules which govern National Hockey League play should receive attention and be changed in more than one particular could be found than the offside play which deprived the Boston Bruins of a goal which, if allowed, would have given them a victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs. It is true that the tie assured them of first place in the American division of the league race, but it might have acted in such a way as even to keep them from getting into the playoffs. The goal in question came from a faceoff in front of the Toronto net from which Weiland of the Bruins clearly put the puck into the Toronto net; but as Clancy, one of the defense men for the Maple Leafs, was offside at the time, the goal could not be allowed, according to the rules. Here was a case where the team which violated the rules secured a tie game instead of a defeat, a result which hardly does justice to the side which is offended and which is supposed to be protected by the rules. The proper answer to such a condition is giving to the offended side the right to accept the penalty or not, the same as is done in football.

* * *

A TEN-YEAR RECORD NOT FULLY APPRECIATED

Joe Sewell, the Cleveland American League baseball club player recently released, and now a member of the New York Americans, has a fine batting record. In ten years Sewell has struck out only 99 times and in only one of the ten has he failed to bat for .300 or more. The University of Alabama graduate has certainly compiled a record which deserves much more praise than it has ever received.

BIG AIR RATE CUT FOR WEST INDIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—A "provisional" cut of 30 per cent in passenger rates between Trinidad and 28 countries served by Pan American Airways was announced recently.

The company stated that the reduction was made possible by the enthusiastic support accorded the air services and by anticipated economies in operating costs.

Air rates from Port-of-Spain to Georgetown, British Guiana, are $47.60 and to Venezuela $25. These rates compare favorably with those charged by steamship, especially when the immense gain in time and convenience is considered.

PLAN OCALA GOLF TOURNEY

OCALA, Fla., March 11—The Ocala Highlands Country Club, as one means of acquainting the golfing fraternity among railroad circles with its new 18-hole golf course, will stage a tournament April 11-12. Efforts are being made to bring at least 100 golfers, representing the eastern and western railroads, as well as Florida roads and connecting lines. Prizes will be offered by the management of the Ocala Highlands Club

ST. LOUIS SIGNS SHORTSTOP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

READING, Pa., March 12—The St. Louis Cardinals have signed Clarence H. Roth, captain and shortstop of last season's Albright College baseball team, it was announced here yesterday. Roth left for Bradenton, Fla., the training camp of the Cardinals, last night.

COLUMBIA REFUSES SERIES

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12 (AP)—Earl Campbell, University of Washington graduate manager, has announced receipt of a telegram from Columbia University officials saying that that institution had refused consent for a basketball series in Chicago between the two institutions for the national title. Washington won the Pacific Coast Conference championship.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York (A.) 17, Boston (N.) 9.
Brooklyn (N.) 6, Cincinnati (N.) 5.
Cleveland (A.) 16, New Orleans (S. A.) 5.
New York (N.) 14, University of Texas 4.

Baalbek Guides to Know Their Job

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Only guides who know their job are in future to be allowed to conduct visitors round the ruins of Baalbek. The authorities of the place, which is one of the great attractions for tourists in Syria, recently took drastic action to raise the competence of the guides.

The director of the National Museum, the Emir Maurice Shehab, recently examined candidates who applied for permission to ply as official interpreter-guides at the acropolis. Of the nine candidates, only five showed they had sufficient knowledge of the history of the antiquities. The other guides are being given a month's course in the hope they may afterward qualify.

Visitors to Baalbek will now be able to follow with confidence the stories their guides tell, of the town which was once named Baalbiki and was the center of the worship of Baal. The Greeks, who identified Baal with the sun-god Helios, translated Baalbiki into Heliopolis, and the Romans in their turn worshiped Jupiter, Mercury and Venus there. Coins found there show that Heliopolis was a Roman colony as early as the first century. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A. D.) began the building of a magnificent temple to the three divinities.

Improved Schools Sought in Sarawak

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KUCHING, Sarawak—Great efforts are being made by Sir James Brooke, the English Rajah of Sarawak (an independent British state in Borneo about the size of the State of New York), to improve the educational facilities of his kingdom.

At present the country contains three categories of schools—English, entirely in the hand of the missions; Chinese, mostly managed by the latter themselves, though in some cases by the missions; and the vernacular, which are Malay schools managed by the Government.

The largest of the English schools are in this city, the capital, and are today fairly efficient. The Chinese schools present much difficulty, and it is partly to coöperate with their Chinese managers that a Chinese Secretary of State has recently been appointed.

The Malay schools are hampered by lack of trained teachers, though every effort is being made to remedy this and promising Malay students are being sent, in some cases, to training institutions in the Federated Malay States to study for this purpose.

The first Malay girls' school was opened last year. A Malay college, for higher education, is now being established here, the first in the country.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS DEFEAT HURRICANES

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 12 (AP)—The Argentine polo team hit a fast stride here yesterday and defeated Capt. "Pat" Roark's Hurricanes, 18 to 7, in an exhibition game.

Roark and Laddie Sanford, Hurricane stars, apparently were off form and the Argentine players, led by Juan Reynal, did not need the four points they were given in the handicap rating. The Argentines took the lead at the start and never were headed.

NEW JAPANESE SKATING RECORD

MUKDEN, Japan (By U. P.)—Miss K. Inouye of the Japanese Girls High School established a new Japanese skating record when she covered a 500-meter course in the International Rink in 58.3s. Her previous record was 58.8s. Skating long has been a principal winter sport among Japanese in Manchuria.

NEW ENGLAND GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—New England Gas & Electric Association reports 1930 balance of $2,003,869 after interest on funded debt, compared with $1,093,498 at the end of the previous year. Gross operating revenues of $15,202,072 last year represented an increase of 67 per cent.

FRATERNITY MEN CO-OPERATE FOR GROUP BUYING

West Virginia University Scene of Students' Experiment in Saving

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Making the dollar worth all of 100 cents is the aim of the plan for coöperative buying which has just been tentatively adopted by 12 of the fraternities for men at West Virginia University. The intention is to have all fraternities unite in a genuine system of group buying not later than September, 1931.

For a start, only five or ten approved fraternities will experiment with group purchasing. Later, it is proposed to admit other fraternities by unanimous vote of the original members. Admission will depend in part on whether the applicant's financial affairs are on a sound "cash" basis.

Group puprchases will be planned in advance and orders for goods will be placed at one time so as to reduce delivery charges and to obtain the advantage of the lower rates allowed by business houses on purchases in bulk

In order that fraternities get the maximum result from the cheaper rates anticipated, prices charged at the university cafeteria are to be compared weekly with cost price of articles purchased. An investigation is also being started into the system of cost accounting in individual fraternities. For this purpose a questionnaire has been sent round. Information is sought as to salary paid to cooks, whether the cooks receive free meals, whether members of the fraternity wait at the tables and if so what they receive for this service.

All fraternities, whether included in the coöperative system or not, are urged to buy for cash so as to obtain discounts when buying food or other supplies. They are also asked to give preference as far as possible to West Virginia wholesalers, jobbers and retailers when making purchases.

The organization of the scheme is the work of a student-faculty committee which has held a number of meetings during the past two months. The association which has now been formed is called the Business Managers Association of West Virginia University.

SAVE MONEY WITH THE SOCONY 3

1 SOCONY GASOLINES: Banner, most popular in the non-premium field; Socony Special *plus* Ethyl, most popular in the premium field. In winter particularly you will find that "Special" gives quickest starting, saves nagging on self-starter, reduces "choke gasoline" in crankcase, eliminates knocking. YOU SAVE MONEY.

2 NEW SOCONY MOTOR OIL: A completely dewaxed, 100% paraffine base oil that flows freely and maintains the proper body at *all* temperatures. Reduces wear in your engine. Gives perfect piston seal, maximum power, minimum gasoline and oil consumption. Try it today. YOU SAVE MONEY.

3 SOCONY *CERTIFIED* LUBRICATION: Socony Service men have been schooled in correct lubrication. No guesswork. They follow a chart of *your* car, reach every big and little point with the *proper* lubricant. Keep performance up, repair bills down with *Certified* Lubrication. YOU SAVE MONEY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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CROP DEBENTURE PLAN IS DRAGGED AGAIN INTO LIGHT

Farm Board, Irreconcilables Say, Helped Only the Speculators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, March 11—Appointment of a Republican committee to defend the Administration's agricultural program in the farm states is seen by Democrats and Progressive Republicans here as a "frantic effort to save the party where its farm policy has absolutely discredited it."

"Export debenture," was brought to the fore on all sides as the solution which the Administration should have applied to the farmers' predicament. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, reaffirmed his confidence in that expedient and declared the Government would have saved money, as well as the farmers, had they followed that method, instead of developing the Federal Farm Board.

The incident was taken up generally as an excuse for renewed criticism of the farm board. Its activities, it is said, profited speculators, but put no money into the hands of the farmers.

A debenture, on the other hand, would have given money directly to the farmers, Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, declared, and also would have saved the domestic market from the severe depression government manipulations of the market have encouraged.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, one of the progressives who pay little heed to party lines, said, "Every promise this Administration made to the farmers has failed."

"There were two men," he explained, "who did the most to carry the Northwest for Hoover in 1928. They were Borah and Smith W. Brookhart. And they carried it on the promise that Hoover would give special attention to farm problems, and would, if necessary, call a special session of Congress to provide for their needs.

"These two repudiated the Hoover program from the very beginning. Without their support the Administration will never get any votes in the Northwest."

Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, said federal farm relief should be revised completely and a new program based on the debenture theory established. "I think the debenture plan of acceptance," he said, "would carry out of the country all the surplus wheat."

Mr. Wheeler agreed with him. "It amounts," he said, "to unloading the wheat surplus on other nations at the expense of the country. In practice that is exactly what Russia is doing today.

"It is probably what we will have to come to eventually, too," he continued. "Our surplus production in every line, industrial as well as agricultural, will have to be unloaded elsewhere at Government expense.

"A tariff does the same thing, but it puts the burden only on the domestic consumer. A debenture divides the burden equally at the expense of the general public."

WELLESLEY HOLDS STUDENT HONORS DAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 12—Wellesley College paid tribute to its honor students today in a program held under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The purpose of this Honors Day was to recognize and stimulate scholastic achievement and the academic ideals for which Phi Beta Kappa stands.

Karl Taylor Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, addressed the college assembled in the chapel, on the subject of Laboratory Romance.

ENGINEERS DISCUSS DIESEL ENGINES

Diesel motors and their application to the automotive industry comprised the principal topic of discussion at the monthly meeting of the New England section of the Society of Automotive Engineers, held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday.

Myron S. Huckle, instructor in the aeronautics department at M. I. T., was the speaker. Following a question period, the meeting adjourned to the aero engine laboratory, where Mr. Huckle explained the workings of an air-cooled Diesel engine.

COUR JUSTICE NAMED

James C. Donnelly, Worcester lawyer, was appointed a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday. The nomination was put over by the executive council for a week, as is customary. Mr. Donnelly is a graduate of Dartmouth College and studied law at Harvard.

AUTO-GRAPHS

WILL all cars ultimately have positive gear control similar to or the same as free wheeling? Before replying, it might be well to consider the course of engineering development. In the sixteenth century, Salomon de Caus, chief engineer to King Louis XIII of France, discovered steam as a possible motive force, Stephenson's first locomotive, "The Rocket," aroused a storm of skepticism. Then Fulton's first steamship, "The Clermont," puffed down the Hudson River. The Wright brothers' contribution to the cause of aeronautics at Kitty Hawk brought remarks in one London newspaper about "those fantastic Americans."

Speaking of Free-Wheeling

These and many similar developments have proved sound and have endured to take useful places in the world's progress. Free-wheeling and like methods of further utilizing the tremendous latent power of automobile engines have not met with the skepticism that attended progressive discoveries of the past, apparently because the public is more broad-minded and ready to concede that modern engineering skill is capable of great things.

Still there are arguments against free-wheeling. For instance, it is claimed that throwing a car into a coast when the throttle is released under free-wheeling is not safe on slippery pavements. Immediate idling of the engine when the throttle is released also lessens the amount of charge that the engine generates for the battery, it is argued.

It must be remembered, however, that every advancement, however meritorious, is not perfect when it first appears on the market. That free-wheeling systems of transmission have met with spontaneous popularity is a credit to modern engineering genius. And so far as further improvements in transmission are concerned—the road ahead looks wide and smooth, the engine is pulling strong and the throttle is wide open!

* * *

Graham's adaptation of the silent gear transmission is called the "synchro-silent" shift. It is Graham's own version of shifting with the advantages of four-speed transmission. In third speed the power is transmitted through two pairs of constant-mesh gears. In first and second, the drive is through the constant-mesh spiral maindrive gears and a pair of sliding spur gears. The result is said to be a marked increase in silence in all speeds.

And Now the Synchro-Silent

Only one self-contained unit, consisting of a sliding cone collar, is added to the transmission. Before the meshing members contact, the external cone collar bears against the internal cone wheel and the clutching action of the two cones brings the rotating parts to the same speed. The shift is then completed as though both parts were standing still, since there is no relative motion between them.

* * *

Free-wheeling for Fords! Not too quick there—this does not mean that Henry Ford has adopted the idea. It does mean, however, that a Kansas City company is manufacturing a unit to take the place of the regular Ford clutch plate in the clutch assembly, which, it is claimed, will add the effect of free-wheeling to the car.

Free-Wheeling Unit for Fords

The device, known as the Duncombe unit, is said to be a modern adaptation of the overrunning clutch, but is unlike any previous example of this type. Manufacturers declare that installation is simple and can be accomplished in any Ford machine shop in a short time without the aid of extra equipment.

* * *

"Oh, Henry! A customer wants gas!" Henry pulled himself out from under a car, brushed his clothes, cleaned his hands with a piece of waste, dropped the monkeywrench where he knew he would find it, and sped to the assistance of the motorist.

Insert Coin—Draw Own Gas

That night, about 11 o'clock, another motorist passed with a gasoline tank almost empty. But the shop was closed. An inconvenience to the driver and a lost sale for the garage.

Later, the garage owner installed a "put-your-money-in-the-slot and get-your-own-gas" pump. He checked his results, as follows: no more mechanic interruptions, no more waiting by the customer, a pump always available night and day. That is the experience of many western garage owners since the Town Pump Company of Omaha, Neb., began to manufacture automatic gasoline pumps.

Put the coin in the slot, slide the tube in the gasoline tank, and turn on the lever. That's all there is to it.

* * *

What has become of the manufacturing executive who once sat at his desk and gave his dignified attention to the business that flowed his way? Oh, that utilitarian, the automobile, is altering the general routine of business by carrying the manufacturer to distant markets where he can study the needs of those dependent upon him for their products.

Where Is That Business Chief?

This is an adaptation of the slogan, "If you want to study lions, go where the lions are!" The manufacturer no longer relies solely upon his salesmen to boom his business. He goes where the business is, gives it a push himself, and races back to the office to greet it officially—thanks to the automobile!

* * *

One can do things with a foreign automobile, with the trade-mark removed, that one cannot with it intact. For instance, one can bring it into the United States, the New York Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled. The matter was decided in a case started by Dorothy Sturges of Providence and Newport, R. I., who tried unsuccessfully to get a machine into the country with the trade-mark still on it.

Importers—Here's a Catch!

"The statute," the court said, "does not prevent importation of the car itself, but only importation of the car bearing the foreign trade-mark."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 13

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes "Family" (WEAF—T). Graham McNamee announcing. One hour. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). Ballad and popular classical review, Kern show music and current tunes. 8.

Delphine March, contralto; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR). Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah" aria by soloist; Beethoven "Septet for Strings, Clarinet, Bassoon and Horn," and, three moderns, Grainger, James and Powell. 9.

Mixed chorus; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (WJZ—T). By way of Russia, Kentucky and Madrid to the Emerald Isle. 9:30.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Dunn McCarthy—WEAF Chain). 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Old time review starting with "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," progressing through some Victor Herbert music to a group of old favorites by the quartet, closing with music of George M. Cohan. 10.

"Gypsy Trail" (CBS—T). Hungarian folk songs and Budapest cafe music by soloist and typical orchestra under Emery Deutsch. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minute "Footlites" period. 7:45. Clarence Hayes, tenor, and Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra. NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Alice Boulden, musical comedy lead; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). In a manner of speaking Miss Boulden steps right from her lead in "Fine and Dandy," latest Joe Cook opus, to the microphone to sing the two hit tunes from that show. 8.

Lillian Tait, soprano; baritone soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS—T). Old time review in medley fashion. 8:30.

Arthur Murray Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies; Harry Reser's Eskimos (WEAF Chain). 9.

Vaudeville (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abé and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Crime Prevention Program (WEAF Chain). Stories from police records. 10.

"The March of Time" (CBS—T). A new departure, the production of sketches using the actual news for material. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Well-known selections of Tchaikovsky, Mascagni, Dvořák, Strauss, and some lesser composers. 11.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). Monologist, singer, tipple player and a whole dramatic sketch. 7:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ, CKGW, WLW). 7:15.

Popular Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WEAF Chain). Marcella Shields and Helene Handin, and orchestra. 9:45.

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS). 10:15 a. m.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). Irma Glen, magician of the manuals at WENR, Chicago. 10:15 a. m.

"Animals in Music"; "Rounds and Canons" (WEAF and WJZ Chains). National Orchestra in the Music Appreciation Hour, conducted by Walter Damrosch. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Federal Farm Board events and new publications of the Department of Agriculture. 12:30.

Fifth Annual Luncheon of the Drama Study Club of New York (CBS—T). Donald Ogden Stewart will be master of ceremonies in this celebrity period. 1:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Lillian D. Waid, social welfare worker (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Songs and humor by male duo. 2:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 3:15.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.

"Taking Care of Animals in the National Parks" (CBS—T). Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service. 3:45.

Curtis Institute of Music (CBS—T). Artist pupils recitals. 4.

Radio Guild (WJZ—T). Well-known repertoire of the world of drama. 4.

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Review of the Gilbert and Sullivan "Iolanthe" by soloists and orchestra. 5.

"The Lady Next Door" (WEAF Chain). Children's program. 5.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants."
8:15 Talk.
8:30 Organ Interlude.
8:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
8:45 Limerick program.
8:50 WEEI Organist.
8:55 "The Old Painter."
9:00 Nobles Big Brother Club.
9:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
9:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Zelma O'Neal, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party: "Leland Stanford"; soloists; quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Recorded Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch, "Off to Paris."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Frances Hessey, soprano; Frank Luther, tenor; violinist; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Hockey report.
11:25 Ed Murphy's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 Melody Snapshots.
5:30 Stylists Orchestra; time.
5:45 CBS, International Beauty Congress.
6:00 Salute to Helen Hayes.
6:15 Popular program.
6:30 Fireside Fancies: Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers: Seibering Singers; recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo"; sketch.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 Recorded popular program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch: "The Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."
9:00 Recorded dance orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Religious service.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Bruins-Chicago hockey report.
11:30 Time; news; weather.
11:45 CBS, Radio Roundup; soloists; piano duo; orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour: National Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

NICARAGUAN REBEL CLAIMS SUCCESSES

MEXICO CITY, March 11 (By U. P.)—Pedro Zepeda, special emissary in Mexico City for the Nicaraguan rebel, Augustino Sandino, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the "war" between Sandinistas and the United States Marines and Nicaraguan guardsmen has become more intense in recent weeks due to the desire of the marines to clean out the rebels before their scheduled withdrawal from Nicaragua.

He announced also that the Sandinistas had captured the town of Daraili in Jinotega province.

SPRINGFIELD BUILDING AWARD

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The contract for constructing the new federal building at Springfield, Mass., yesterday was awarded to N. P. Severin Company, Chicago, by the Treasury. The bid was $633,900.

'MORE LUXURIES, MORE CONSUMERS,' FOSTER INSISTS

Tells Economists Industries Thrive When Consumers Thrive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 11—"Keep production down to demand and we stabilize poverty, but to stabilize prosperity, we must keep demand up to production."

With this formula, William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, challenged the statements of two recognized authorities, who preached a doctrine of economic caution at a symposium on "The Fundamentals of Sustained Prosperity," under the auspices of the Economics Club at the Astor Hotel here last night.

The other speakers were Magnus W. Alexander, consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, and president of the National Industry Conference Board since its organization in 1916, and Alexander W. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times.

Mr. Alexander declared that overproduction and overexpansion of producing capacity called for a change in the anti-trust laws that would permit greater integration of industry and elimination of duplication of plant.

Mr. Noyes mentioned installment purchases as one of the complicating causes of the economic collapse of 1929 and 1930. He urged restraint of extravagant "booms" in trade and on the stock exchange.

Mr. Foster, who spoke next, took a somewhat different view. Business, he said, must either gain or lose ground. And no nation gains ground except when it is developing new industries, putting new money into consumers' pockets before they put new products into consumers' markets, he asserted.

"One of the fundamentals of sustained prosperity," Mr. Foster continued, "is the making and selling of more and more of the so-called luxuries. The men who borrowed money and built factories and hired men and increased payrolls and proceeded to make motion pictures, automobiles, refrigerators and radios are not the men who caused this depression. Business fell because it had too few of these men. Business will not recover until it has more of such men."

The final speaker was George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, who declared that sustained prosperity is to be found in right thinking about economies and the "maintenance of balanced relations between production and trade."

He declared that although wages had not come down, as they should, to maintain the balance between prices and costs of production, the same effect had been brought about by unemployment.

Boston Art Notes

Robert Hallowell

Manhattan, Cuba, Cagnes, St. Tropez, treated spiritedly by the brush of Robert Hallowell, are to be seen at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. The artist does not want for subject matter, nor does inertia prompt him to make everything in more or less the same mold. One has an impression that he is indefatigable, that innumerable ideas press upon him for pictorial treatment.

The New York scene is presented with buildings jutting through space at queer angles, looming high and impressive amidst diminutive neighbors. Times Square is seen from above, from a view free of pressure of overbearing traffic and pedestrians; "1860-1920" is an amusing combination in which a mosaic of lower Manhattan is seen as a background for the cannon which occupies Governor's Island in the foreground. Mr. Hallowell possesses a sense of the dramatic and a sense of the scenic. An energetic imagination carries him along when technic is weak or faulty.

His style combines qualities which may be termed "modern" or traditional—it depends upon the viewpoint. In the poetic landscapes of "Spring Tenderness" or "Laughing Olives," there is a vigorous simplicity, a swinging, carefree stroke. In the water color, trees are seen windblown, the air is clear and sparkling; there is an exuberance which is a delight.

Pictures such as these revive us after the rather staid fare which predominates among painters in general. There are better technicians, better colorists, better decorators, yet there are times when we would eschew all these for the stimulation of pure ardor.

Marion Boyd Allen

Marion Boyd Allen returns to the fold with more pictures from National Parks. To get to points of vantage for painting these pictures takes courage and enterprise. The painter seems dauntless. She brings some majestic views of Lake Louise, Lake O'Hara, Nisqually Glacier, Mt. Rainier, Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Always the mountains rise in the background, while the pointed fir trees make a jagged fringe below. The snow divides itself into lacy patterns on the tops of the peaks, while streams thread their way down toward the placid lakes.

Miss Allen's color is cool and dignified, her design well arranged. The deep sapphire tints of "Crater Lake, Oregon," are particularly memorable. The scenic splendor is difficult for the uninitiated to imagine; next to seeing the original view, the well painted picture can probably convey the best idea.

Boston Art Club

A display of works by members of the Boston Art Club may be seen in the gallery of the club on Dartmouth Street at Newbury. Landscapes abound. Many might be selected for attractive qualities, for example works by Lester Hornby and John Cook. Individually they are interesting, while in comparison they are provocative. We observe how the artist's thought ranges over his material; how each brings his own freedom or discipline in style to his work. Vesper George is generously represented, while names less familiar at regular shows appear under engaging works. D. A.

Real Estate Men Oppose New Burdens

Boston Real Estate Exchange directors announced yesterday that no further burdens should be placed upon the owners of real estate and added that as small a burden as possible should be placed on taxpayers generally. The directors issued a statement warning that the demands to relieve unemployment have "unquestionably encouraged many of our spending agencies to try to get money for purposes and by methods that in ordinary times would receive scant consideration."

The directors repeated their suggestion for a two-cent increase in the gasoline tax (as against Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendation of an increase of one cent. At least one cent of the increase the directors said, should go directly to the cities and towns.

A suggestion was made that "the Legislature would be amply justified in cutting the program of the Governor for unemployment relief" and that the Governor "would be justified in accepting such a revision." The opportunities for employment on the Metropolitan water works system and the decrease in unemployment with the coming spring were cited as reasons for the directors attitude.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Consideration of Murals

HAVE you, here in America, seen our murals? The question, I hasten to say, is a self-addressed one in the first place. I rather suspect, however, that my answer will be as the answer of the many, rather than the few. When I was on my last visit to England I took what I now see to be an exaggerated pride in telling my friends how many places I had seen. The mileage I had covered was astounding to the average Englishman. I still have the large map which revealed, by markings of my own, the ways along which I had traveled. When was in England, bounded by the sea on any side by a distance not exceeding a hundred miles or two, I found it easy to persuade myself, as well as my friends, that I was somewhat of a traveler.

The task seems more difficult now as I sit near the geographical center of the United States. Day after day I have occasion to remember that though I have traveled somewhat in this country there are many things yet to see. I have seen the ocean on the New England coast; the Great Lakes and the Great Plains. Some of the great mountain ranges, and some great cities. I could recount many things that I have seen, but I find my mood is otherwise just now. My inclination is to the sum of things which I have missed.

If you were with me the reason would not be hard to understand. The authentic signs of spring are here. To sum up the things seen is a fit occupation for autumn. But with spring near at hand it is time to begin thinking in terms of that important season—one's vacation. There are all the old incentives; the lure of new trails. But just now I find myself wishing that my ways this year would lead where I might see the murals of America.

It is a strange hunger but a good one. I see, as I query the meaning of it, just what it means. It is one thing to know the land which is called America; but it is another and better thing to know the loyalties which have made America. These can be learned in many places. There are the libraries and the schools and the churches. I have looked on all these, I think, with an evaluating eye. I have studied with undiminished amazement the architecture of this land; its distinctive skyscrapers and its cosmopolitan domestic architecture. And now I find myself attracted to another avenue of enlightenment, namely, the murals of America.

Now that I have given thought to it I can see how profitably one could tour America, thinking only in terms of these. We have heard a good deal, pro and con, about the machine in our day as related to the morals of our time. But not enough, it seems to me, about our murals. We have allowed our activity to prevent us from seeing our art. It is well to give attention to paintings as well as to places. My inclination is to such a vacation this year. I know that if I give myself to such an one, it will be made the more arduous because of what I have overlooked in the past. It irks me now to think that two years ago I spent a week in a town near St. Joseph, in Missouri, where I now have learned there is a distinctive series of murals in the First National Bank Building of that city. I call that a significant fact. I recall now visits paid to many places where a little more knowledge would have been a helpful thing. It is not likely that I shall ever again visit the city of St. Paul. Had the friend who, some twenty years ago, took me around to see the city given more thought to art, I might then have seen the mural decorations of Pyle in the State Capitol. But I find myself again addressing a query to myself: Would you have seen them?

We see what we are interested in and little more. When I visited the exposition at Philadelphia I saw many things, but no murals that I remember. They were there for the seeing; the murals of Maxfield Parrish in the dining room on the top floor of the Curtis Building. There was also what must be a remarkable mural decoration at the main entrance to that building, which I would not miss seeing now if I were to visit Philadelphia again. To me, not too well versed in geographical information, Philadelphia has always been the chief city of Pennsylvania; but now I find that Harrisburg is its capital city. Perhaps I knew that once; if so, I had forgotten it. If that seem strange and unpardonable on my part, I wonder if you are acquainted with the name of the city (or rather, town) which if not now, at least up to a few years ago was the largest cotton weaving center in the world? I am. Are you? But I shall not forget Harrisburg now, for I have seen that in the State Capitol there is a remarkable series of murals by Violet Oakley. Rilla Evelyn Jackson, in her book on "American Arts," gives an interesting interpretation of the work of Violet Oakley, illuminating her words by a selected group of illustrations of the murals of this artist. Because of that Harrisburg is more to me now than a name upon a map. It is more than this to me by at least one series of murals that are worth going a long way to see.

I remember my one visit to Washington. Two crowded days spent under the guidance of a friend. On a first visit murals rightly waited on memorials. I have no regrets that I missed seeing then the murals that were there. I only see now a remaining incentive to make my next visit a leisurely one. And New York! As my custom is in great cities, I walked into the cathedrals of secularity, the railway stations. I remember the massiveness of the Pennsylvania Terminal, but I must not have looked high enough to see its murals. Usually I spend but little time in any court, but I find that I should visit the murals in the Appellate Court. Neither would I miss the Washington Irving School, where there are twelve murals by Barry Faulkner picturing historic events connected with the early life of New York. There would also be to be seen his sea-chart decorations on the walls of the Cunard Building. In this same building is to be found the mural work of Winter depicting the gallant ships of Ericson, Columbus, Cabot and Drake. Then, having taken my fill of these, I might be moved to present my thanks to the Cunard Company through some one of its officials for having given me "passage to more than India."

This done and my time far spent, I surmise, I would find myself wondering what to do with the rest of my riches. Boston, with its murals by Sargent, Abbey and La Farge, could on no account be missed. If on my incoming trip I had not taken time at Pittsburgh to see "The Apotheosis of Pittsburgh" I would have to forego that pleasure on my return trip, for I would want to see the Eastman Theater in Rochester for more of the work of Ezra Winter. Neither would I pass by Chicago, the city that I have watched grow in magnificence for twenty years, to see what there is there of mural significance.

Then, home again. And with what result? Of course this is for a fulfilled future to actually reveal. Yet I think I know somewhat about it even now. My first conclusion would be that though the results had been fine they would not be complete. Many murals would still remain to be seen. I would be asking myself when, on a similar errand, I would be going West, as I had already been East Right there may be another vacation in the making. Meanwhile I would have what someone has finely called "the refreshment of art." I know that after such a tour I would have a new incentive to make history in a better way. It is too readily thought by many that the future lies altogether in the hands of the politicians. There is a sense in which this is true, but deeper than this is the truth that the way of the future is in the hands of the painters, especially those who give time and talent to the making of murals. Here is idealism come to portrayal. The Past is glorified that the Future might be redeemed. Here is America at its best.

F. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Emblematical

Emblems are ancient devices. Dutch, German, and Italian authors wrote Emblems in profusion by the close of the fifteenth century. Then these books suddenly multiplied in all European languages, and with the improved art of pictorial illustration reached a high degree of excellence. Our great English authors, Spenser and Shakespeare, show plainly the influence of Emblem books. A splendid book called Shakespere and the Emblem Writers, by Henry Green, reveals the similarity of thought and expression shown by them all; it also tells of all the chief Emblem books, scores in number, previous to the year 1616, A.D. The general conception held of a book of Emblems is of a child's book, and it is true that they are most appropriate for that purpose. It is natural for children to like emblems, and they understand them. Emblems suit their fancy. . . . Others think of a book of Emblems as having always a spiritual or religious meaning, such as the Emblems of Francis Quarles or Willet's Century of Sacred Emblems. In truth an emblem should be serious; it does not welcome flippancy any more than does a sun-dial. But it is not a sacred device, nor even a religious one. . . .

A great love of Emblems sprung up in France through the wonderful popularity of the poet Theodore Beza, whose story is so pleasant to read. In France, Mary, Queen of Scots, learned to love Emblem books, as did her son James. And through this love grew his great interest in the allegorical representations dubbed masques, which so prevailed at his court after he became King of England. . . .

Other English women adorned their closets with embroidered emblems: forty-two were in the painted closet of Lady Drury at Hempstead. Samplers were found in every household, the work of every housewife, of every woman-child who reached the age of ten, and of some not more than half that age. Often they have an impresse or a family crest. They form a fascinating example of domestic Emblems. Whatever women could do with their needles served to perpetuate Emblems, for their imaginative side appealed to a woman's nature; often women ordered the erection of symbolistic pillars and sun-dials.

The original Emblem, any figure or ornament made for a sun-dial by sculptor, painter, engraver, or architect, by any worker in stone, metal, or wood, should be symbolized; it should be the sign or token of a saying, an event, a thought, a sentiment, a fancy. . . . The devices of heraldry can aid greatly in giving the history of a man, a family, a race, a nation. Many crests and coats of arms are truly emblematical; and therefore heraldry offers a variety of suggestions for sun-dials — ALICE MORSE EARLE, in "Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday."

On the Banks of the Maas. From a Painting by Albert Cuyp

Omnipresent Divine Influence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE theological teachings in some degree have presented the thought of deific power as omnipresent, they have not often presented this thought as being scientifically exclusive of evil. The teachings of Christian Science posit the spiritual fact that God, the divine Mind, is all-power or omnipotence, and they steadfastly adhere to this great fact. These teachings, in perfect consistency with the primary fact as to power, also declare that God is omnipresent, which is really a statement of the deific necessity. For God to be omnipotent He must be omnipresent; and to be all-presence, God must be all-power. The two facts have one Principle, and are inseparable.

The omnipresence of God, or good, is strongly emphasized in the teachings of Christian Science. Corresponding facts are that because God is omnipotent and omnipresent, and because, as revealed in this Science of Christianity, He is divine Principle, He is the only source of true influence, an influence which must be entirely good. Christian Science is based on the Word of God, including the Scriptural statement in the first chapter of Genesis, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Of this one creator, or divine Principle, John says in his Gospel, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." It should not be difficult, therefore, to accept the plain sequence that everything in God's universe is perfectly good. This perfection must include all true influence; for in Science there are not two creators, one bringing out good and its goodly influences, and the other evil, sending forth an evil influence.

Throughout her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, emphasizes the thought of God's omnipresence, expressing it, on page 37 of her Poems and on a preliminary page of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in the following stanza:

"Oh! Thou hast heard my prayer;
And I am blest!
This is Thy high behest:—
Thou here, and *everywhere*."

Referring to the healing works resulting from "the operation of divine Principle," she has written in the Preface to Science and Health (p. xi): "They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime,

'To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense],
And recovering of sight to the blind,
To set at liberty them that are bruised.'"

This divine influence, then, is the power which heals the sick, reforms the sinner, destroys discords, and transforms the lives of mortals. And is it not wonderful to recognize these works as the effects of an understanding of the ever present Christ, Truth? In the mountain of Galilee, Jesus instructed his disciples to see that all nations were taught to observe all things which he had commanded them. Then followed that lovely statement of Christ's ever-presence, "And, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Christian Scientists rejoice in some understanding of this presence and holy influence, which interprets to them the great facts of the omnipresence of good and God's perfect spiritual creation, wherein all is "very good." As one puts these teachings to the test, the suppositional presence of evil and its influences of sin and disease are destroyed. Thus each beneficiary may progress, as happily stated in Science and Health (p. 521), "joyfully acknowledging now and forever God's supremacy, omnipotence, and omnipresence."

Post Office Ways

At the time I write of, the posting of the letter took as long and was as serious an undertaking as the writing. That means a good deal, for many of the letters were written to dictation by the Thrums school-master, Mr. Fleemister, who belonged to the Auld Kirk. He was one of the few persons in the community who looked upon the despatch of his letters by the post-mistress as his right, and not a favor on her part; there was a long-standing feud between them accordingly . . . the school-master would sometimes go the length of hinting that he could get the post-mistress dismissed any day. This mighty power seemed to rest on knowledge of "steamed" letters. Thrums had a high respect for the school-master; but among themselves the weavers agreed that, even if he did write to the Government, Lizzie Harrison, the post-mistress, would refuse to transmit the letter. The more shrewd ones among us kept friends with both parties; for, unless you could write "writ-hand," you could not compose a letter without the school-master's assistance; and, unless Lizzie was so courteous as to send it to its destination, it might lie—or so it was thought—much too long in the box. A letter addressed by the school-master found great disfavor in Lizzie's eyes. You might explain to her that you had merely called in his assistance because you were a poor hand at writing yourself, but that was held no excuse. Some addressed their own envelopes with much labor, and sought to palm off the whole as their handiwork. It reflects on the post-mistress somewhat that she had generally found them out by next day, when, if in a specially vixenish mood, she did not hesitate to upbraid them for their perfidy.

To post a letter you did not merely saunter to the post-office and drop it into the box. The cautious correspondent first went into the shop and explained to Lizzie how matters stood. She kept what she called a bookseller's shop as well as a post-office; but the supply of books corresponded exactly to the lack of demand for them, and her chief trade was in nick-nacks, from marbles and money-boxes up to concertinas. If he found the post-mistress in an amiable mood, which was only now and then, the caller led up craftily to the object of his visit. Having discussed the weather . . . he explained that his sister Mary, whom Lizzie would remember, had married a fishmonger in Dundee. The fishmonger had lately started on himself and was doing well. They had four children. . . . No news had been got of Mary for twelve months; and Annie, his other sister, who lived in Thrums, had been at him of late for not writing. So he had written a few lines; and, in fact, he had the letter with him. The letter was then produced, and examined by the post-mistress. If the address was in the school-master's handwriting, she professed her inability to read it. . . .

Perhaps the post-mistress was belied; but if she did not "steam" the letters and confide their tidbits to favored friends of her own sex, it is difficult to see how all the gossip got out. The school-master once played an unmanly trick on her, with the view of catching her in the act. He was a bachelor who had long been given up by all the maids in the town. One day, however, he wrote a letter to an imaginary lady in the county-town, asking her to be his, and going into full particulars about his income, his age, and his prospects. A male friend in the secret, at the other end, was to reply, in a lady's handwriting, accepting him, and also giving personal particulars. The first letter was written; and an answer arrived in due course—two days, the school-master said, after date. No other person knew of this scheme for the undoing of the post-mistress, yet in a very short time the school-master's coming marriage was the talk of Thrums. Everybody became suddenly aware of the lady's name, of her abode, and of the sum of money she was to bring to her husband. It was even noised abroad that the school-master had represented his age as a good ten years less than it was. Then the school-master divulged everything. To his mortification, he was not quite believed. All the proof he could bring forward to support his story was this: that time would show whether he got married or not. Foolish man! This argument was met by another, which was accepted at once. The lady had jilted the school-master. Whether this explanation came from the post-office who shall say? But so long as he lived the school-master was twitted about the lady who threw him over. . . .

They know all about post-offices in Thrums now, and even jeer at the telegraph-boy's uniform. . . . But perhaps they are not even yet as knowing as they think themselves. I was told the other day that one of them took out a postal order, meaning to send the money to a relative, and kept the order as a receipt.—From "Auld Licht Idylls," by J. M. BARRIE.

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White Eucalyptus

Tree, I know your sister!
She is lovely like you,—
Stands beside the Tujunga road,
Miles from here,
Drenched in sun.
She has slender, pale-green leaves,
Like yours, and slim white branches.
She is joyous!

When I pass I say to her,
"Tree, I know your sister!
She is lovely like you,—
Stands in Westlake Park.
She has slender, pale-green leaves,
Like yours, and slim white branches.
She is a dancing nymph,—
And thousands, passing, love her.
She is happy!"

Tree, I know your sister!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Ceylon's Brilliant Colour

Starting in the cool of early morning (preceded by sundry coolies burdened with my luggage) I walked uphill to a point where the Governor's carriage awaited me, the drive thence to "The City of the Open Plain" being simply exquisite, the deep wooded gorge of a river something like our own beautiful Findhorn, with dark peat-coloured water, and with foliage tints as vivid as ours in October, but having this advantage, namely, that the brilliant tints—primrose, gold, scarlet, deep crimson, claret, and tender green—are not, as in Britain or America, precursors of . . . frozen forests, but stages in progressive life, where the young scarlet, yellow, and orange-coloured foliage of the ironwood and of some other trees, turns crimson and purple, bronze and maroon, ere it settles down to the sober greens of maturity.

Such is the inverted order of things in this land of ceaseless summer, where autumn, winter, and spring are terms of no meaning, because nature carries on her ceaseless work all the year round, and at the same moment that the forest-trees cast their withered leaves, the young fresh foliage is continually bursting into new beauty.

Near Pussilawa we had halted fairly dumb with surprise at the gorgeousness of a whole ironwood-tree, all vividly scarlet, save that its stem and boughs were entirely clothed by a brilliant glossy-green creeper. This pyramid of fire stood close to a large "potato-tree," so called because its blossoms are exactly like those of our common potato, only thrice their size; and when you see a tree the size of an average oak literally covered with these splendid purple and white blossoms it is something to remember, especially when you chance, as we did, to see beneath it a group of gaily dressed and bejewelled Tamil women and children.

But on the present occasion the "new sensation" lay in the fact that I had attained the region of bright crimson rhododendron-trees, growing side by side with splendid daturas and real tree-ferns, the latter especially luxuriating in every damp ravine. This was quite the end of March, and the rhododendrons were only just beginning to show colour. They did not attain their full glory till the beginning of May, by which time a group of such trees, or a solitary old tree, perhaps forty feet in height, cutting clear against a blue sky, was truly a thing of beauty.—C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in "Two Happy Years in Ceylon."

The Gardener's Guerdon

I wondered that she worked so hard
Gardening her small back yard;
What recompense she found in toil,
Planting seed, preparing soil;
Why she raked and hoed and watered
As if the doing greatly mattered.
"You cannot use the flowers you grow,"
I complained. She answered, "So?
But I have yet to see the day
I have more than I can give away.
Then, too, I like to think I am warden
Of a special patch of garden;
One given me alone to bring
By my hands to flowering.
As for work—work is joy that ends
In beauty and in making friends.
(Oh, rare the friendships that commence
With slips exchanged across a fence!)
And—this is harder to express—
I find in watching loveliness
Expand from seed, then bloom and pod,
I am nearer understanding God!"

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

MANY of the Dutch artists took their art as seriously as they did their religion and politics. The experiences of daily life were solemn and orderly affairs to be carefully depicted on canvas, and in their landscapes one often feels a depressing sense of realism. Such somber effects cannot be attributed to the cheerful, jocund art of Albert Cuyp, born in Dortrecht in 1620. To this genial artist was given a broad poetic sense of sun-filled atmosphere, bathing placid lowlands, or gray sluggish waterways, with warmth and pleasantness. His pictures frequently represent scenes on the banks of the Maas, with shepherds and herdsmen tending their cattle, while somewhere in the veiled distance gleam the spires and outlines of beautiful Dortrecht.

Cuyp acquired the chaste, exquisitely simple style, for which his pictures are so much admired, from a close attention to nature in all its varied changes of atmosphere and season.

No painter ever surpassed him in the quality and purity of his aerial tints. Cuyp did not confine himself to landscapes and figures, but painted with equal success pictures of the sea, of rivers with boats sailing in a brisk wind, or at anchor in a sultry calm. Winter scenes, church interiors, delicate gradations of moonlight or candlelight, the contentment of country life, or the glee of village festivals, all were included in the great variety of his work, but he is said to have excelled in horse fairs and in the skirmishes of cavalrymen. With it all he became the most universal painter of his time.

One finds more of Cuyp's paintings in England than elsewhere, for it was there that the beauty and simplicity of his paintings was first appreciated. Although his work did not become popular until some two hundred years after it had been given to the world, Cuyp had honor and prosperity in his day. Outside of Dortrecht, by the waters of the Maas he loved to paint, he had several estates. He held high offices of trust and had the respect of the citizens and of his contemporaries in art.

The accompanying picture is a reproduction from his painting called "On the Banks of the Maas," exhibited recently among a collection of Dutch Old Masters at the Denver Art Museum, and loaned by M. Knoedler & Co. of New York City. The picture abounds in light, color, and natural joyousness. The group on the hillock, the cows lying in restful content, the care-free young man, and his diminutive audience so overwhelmed with hat, all are particularly characteristic of Cuyp's cheerful landscapes. To this picture may be applied a gracious saying about Cuyp's art: "He caught the glory out of the sunlight and drew it across his canvas and fixed it there to gladden the heart of man. His dignified and impressive art is like a mighty anthem of thanksgiving for the joy of living."

Philatelic Astronomy

Stars are shown on a great many stamps of the world. The Star of Bethlehem appears frequently. . . . The constellation known as the "Southern Cross" appears on the stamps of Brazil and New South Wales. The sun appears on the Revolutionary stamps of the Philippine Islands and again on the stamps of Peru. The moon is shown on the stamps of Turkey. A rainbow, on the stamps of Poland; lightning, on the stamps of Bosnia.

A telescope is shown on the stamps of St. Kitts. . . . Instruments used by the astronomers are shown on the Vasco de Gama series of Portugal.—SIGMUND I. ROTHSCHILD, in "Stories Postage Stamps Tell."

Spring in the Cotswolds

O Spring all newly come, the waking trees
Push green buds forth to greet thee; on the hills
New lambs with startled faces see thee pass;
And skylarks mount, upflung from the warm grass,
Their music broken by the cuckoo's call.
O Spring! there fails not one delight of all!
At Dymock blow the vagrant daffodils,
And through the noontide venture forth the bees.

DOROTHY THODY.

Visiting the Blue Grotto

Our reception on the island of the Blue Grotto was sufficiently novel to please the most blasé traveller. As our boat drew near the rocky shore dozens of women, most of them young and handsome, hurried down to the wharf and seized our luggage, which they bore on their heads easily and lightly up the steep path to the hotel. It seemed strange enough to have women carry our dress-suit-cases and bags, but on our way to the hotel we saw a much more unusual sight—three women carrying two trunks and a valise, while a man, evidently the owner of the trunks, was walking quite at his ease beside them. He was, we were told later, a Caprian peasant on his way to America, and this delicate attention was a final act of devotion on the part of his Amazonian countrywomen.

Capri has not been as kind to us as other towns of southern Italy. The mountains have had their heads buried in clouds all the morning, and when the donkeys arrived which we had ordered for a ride up to the Villa of Tiberius, a fine rain was falling, which prevented us from making the excursion. We sent the donkeys and their women drivers home, much to the disappointment of the latter.

"Women seem to do everything here!" said Angela. "Where are the men?"

"Gone to America," replied Mrs. Coxe, quickly. "The women ship them off, bag and baggage, and then have everything their own way."

Fortune favored us later in the day, as the clouds rolled off the mountains before noon, and the padrone informed us that the wind was in the right quarter for a visit to the Blue Grotto. We made our expedition satisfactorily, although the sea was high and we literally rode the waves in our small boats. The grotto is quite as blue as any picture of it that I have ever seen, and with an exquisite, luminous transparency that no brush or pencil can portray. When we were in the midst of the silvery blueness, watching with some apprehension a small boy who dives into the water to show off its wonderful color, our boatman suddenly became loquacious, and told us thrilling tales of unfortunate visitors to the grotto who had been walled in by the sea and were obliged to spend days and even weeks in this drear abode, living upon supplies which daring sailors, who contrived to get their boats near to the mouth of the grotto, handed in to them. . . .

We were splashed a little by the spray as we emerged from the grotto, and those in the other boats were quite wet; but as we rowed away the mouth of the fairy cave was almost hidden by the waves. It seemed indeed as if there might be a grain of truth in the boatman's tales, which the padrone corroborated, adding, "But it does not often happen that travellers are shut up for any time in the Grotto Azzurra; we are very careful." "Not very often indeed! As if once would not be enough!" exclaimed Mrs. Coxe. —ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON, in "Italian Days and Ways."

"Hinders None"

Of all the places upon our equipage, I should have preferred riding with the postilion. Short of that I was most anxious to sit behind in the rumble with my nurse. This favour was at length conceded, and after a long farewell from my father, gilded with a sovereign in my pocket, I was, with a mountain of wraps, consigned to the care of Nurse Bundle in the back seat.

The dew was still on the ground, the birds sang their loudest, the morning air was fresh and delicious, and before we had driven five miles on our way I could have eaten three such breakfasts as the one I had rejected at six o'clock. In the first two villages through which we drove people seemed to be only just getting up and beginning the day's business. In one or two "genteel" houses the blinds were still down; in reference to which I resolved that when I grew up I would not waste the best part of the day in bed, with the sun shining, the birds singing, the flowers opening, and country people going about their business, all beyond my closed windows.

"Nurse, please, I should like always to have breakfast at six o'clock. Do you hear, Nursey?" I added, for Mrs. Bundle feigned to be absorbed in contemplating a flock of sheep which were being driven past us.

"Very well, my dear. We'll see." . . .

I had soon reason to decide that if I had breakfast at six, luncheon would not be unacceptable at half past ten, at about which time I lost sight of the scenery and confined my attention to a worsted work-bag in which Nurse Bundle had a store of most acceptable buns. Halting shortly after this to water the horses, a glass of milk was got for me from a wayside inn, over the door of which hung a small gate, on whose bars the following legend was painted:

"This gate hangs well
And hinders none.
Refresh and pay,
And travel on."

"Did you put that up?" I inquired of the man who brought my milk.

"No, sir. It's been there long enough," was his reply.

"What does 'hinder none' mean?" I asked.

The man looked back and considered the question.

"It means as it's not in the way of nothing. It don't hinder nobody," he replied at last.

"It couldn't if it wanted to," said I; "for it doesn't reach across the road. If if did I suppose it would be a tollbar."

"He's a rum little chap, that!" said the waiter to Nurse Bundle, when he had taken back my empty glass. And he unmistakably nodded at me.

"What is a rum little chap, Nurse?" I inquired when we had fairly started once more.

"It's very low language," said Mrs. Bundle, indignantly; and this fact depressed me for several miles.—From "A Flat Iron for a Farthing," by JULIANA HORATIA EWING.

STOCK MARKET PRICES DO NOT SHOW STABILITY

Neither Bulls Nor Bears Display Much Courage—Closing Weak

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A few gusts of selling were sufficient to discourage a cautious bull element in today's stock market, and the list closed with a weak tone, after making some recovery in the middle of the day.

Transfers aggregated only 2,500,000 shares. Consolidated Gas lost a 2-point rise, and gains of like extent in United Gas Improvement and Public Service of New Jersey were modified.

U. S. Steel and American Can lost a point, and Byers, Westinghouse, New York Central and Columbian Carbon dropped 2 to 4.

With further adverse dividend news hanging over the market, bullish efforts were distinctly lacking in enthusiasm, although the meager volume of selling brought out by the New York Central reduction was encouraging. Further railroad dividend shaving is confidently expected.

Outlook for Carriers

Market letter writers are pointing to the similarity of the position of Baltimore & Ohio and that of New York Central. The former has failed to earn its $7 dividend.

The break in Lackawanna was clearly in response to the Central dividend cut, for that carrier is guided by a conservative banking influence which is an important factor in New York Central. Westinghouse's annual report, which included none too cheerful comment on the volume of business, did not inspire confidence in its current dividend rate.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce's report of motorcar output was encouraging, saying March should show a gain of 50 per cent over February, and that retail sales seem to be keeping pace.

Carnegie Steel's posting of second quarter prices unchanged from the first quarter quotations dashed hopes of an increase from the current unprofitable levels, but at least ended uncertainty.

Call money renewed at 1½ per cent once more, and was in fair supply. Time money was nominally firmer, but extremely dull.

Bonds Irregular

Trading in bonds was marked today by an irregular price trend and a curtailed volume.

Railroad issues enjoyed the greatest group activity, but the majority of the changes among them were declines. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 proved one of the most vulnerable liens, with a loss of more than 1 point at one time. Chicago & Northwestern 4½s of 1949 dropped several points on early sales, but this issue was less active than the St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s. Southern 4s of 1956 and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978 were lower.

However, some bright spots appeared in firmness in Pennsylvania General 4½s and Series D 4½s, and Union Pacific First 4s. Weakness in leading rail stocks was reflected by the losses among the bonds.

Activity among industrial obligations was concentrated among a few issues. Armour 4½s, American Smelting 5s and Bethlehem Steel debenture 5s made varying declines. International Match 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were firm to higher on a few sales.

The trend in public utilities, which have shown strength recently, was mixed also. Postal Telegraph 5s and American Telephone 5s of 1960 lost ground, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, International Telephone debenture 5s and Western Union 5s were firm to higher on a few sales.

DECREASED INCOME FOR WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after all charges of $11,881,705, equal to $4.45 a share on the 2,666,315 combined common and preferred shares. This compares with net in 1929 of $27,062,611, or $10.05 a share on the combined issues.

Gross sales billed for 1930 amounted to $180,283,579, compared with $216,364,588 in 1929.

Income account of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for 1930 compares as follows:

	1930	1929
Sales billed	$180,283,579	$216,364,588
Cost of sales	171,971,118	194,371,987
Net manufact profit	8,312,461	21,992,601
Other income	3,573,744	5,323,743
Gross inc. all sources	11,886,205	27,316,344
Int charges	4,500	253,733
Net inc av for div & oth purposes	11,881,705	27,062,611

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, shows current assets of $115,104,124; current liabilities, $15,186,858, and working capital, $99,917,267. This compares with working capital of $114,029,931 on Dec. 31, 1929.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 12—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .80½	$ .80½	$1.28⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.79¾	.79½	.94⅜
Oats, 2 white	.42¾	.42¾	.50½
Flour	4.65	4.65	6.15
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	30.50
Lard	.0960	.0940	.1060
Cotton, mid-up	.1075	.1130	.1455
Zinc	.0405	.0405	.0495
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10½	.10¼	.18
Tin	.2685	.2660	.3630
Rubber	.0810	.0837½	.1500
Sugar	.0440	.0450	.0500
Lead	.0450	.0460	.0550
Print cloth	.04621/2	.04621/2	.0525

FEBRUARY COTTON CONSUMPTION

The New York Cotton Exchange service estimates the amount of cotton consumed by domestic mills in February at 431,000 bales, compared with Census Bureau figures of 454,000 bales in January and 494,000 bales consumed in February of 1930. The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners reports world consumption of American cotton for the first half of this season at 5,378,000 bales and of all cotton at 11,164,000 bales.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	1931 High	1931 Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
14¼	9	..	Abitibi	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
52	39	6	Abitibi pf	100	46	45	45	45½
25	25	..	Ab & Straus	100	25	25	25	..
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	3800	31½	31⅛	31⅝	32
..	..	..	Ahumada	100	..	..	..	..
109¾	92½	3†	Air Reduc	4300	99¾	98⅛	98⅛	98¾
10⅜	7⅝	.60	Airway El	400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
9	7	.40	Alaska Jun	2700	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
12⅜	7⅜	..	Alleghany	9900	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
59⅛	39⅜	5½	Alleghany pf	400	50¼	50	50	..
182⅜	148¼	6‡	Allied Chem	13100	154⅛	150¼	153	150
12⅜	7	..	Allied Ch pf	400	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	4400	37	36¼	36¼	37
2¼	1	..	Amal Lea	100	2	2	2	2⅛
21	17½	2	Amerada	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
62¾	54⅞	3†	Am Bk Note	400	57⅛	57	57	..
66¼	62	3	Am Bk N pf	10	66	66	66	..
29⅜	20	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	400	24	23½	23½	24⅛
12⅜	8⅛	..	Am Br Bov	400	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	8⅞
129⅜	106⅛	4†	Am Can	14400	124⅛	122⅝	122½	124⅝
149¾	145	7	Am Can pf	300	149⅜	149½	149¾	..
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	800	34⅞	34⅜	35	35
47⅛	38⅛	2	*Am Chicle	500	45	44½	45	45¾
21¼	14¼	1.40	*Am Colortype	100	19	19	19	..
14½	9	..	Am Com Alc	300	11⅛	11	11	11⅜
16	9	1	Am En Tll	100	12	12	12	..
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	42900	47⅜	45¼	45½	47
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	88⅝	87⅞	88½	..
79½	61½	..	Am & FP pf	200	74½	74½	76½	..
4¾	1⅝	..	Am Hide	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
20⅛	10½	..	Am Hide pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
26	18½	2§	Am Int Corp	17500	20⅜	19⅛	19⅛	21½
1½	..	..	Am La Fr	500	1	1	1	1
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	100	27½	27½	27½	..
7	3½	..	Am Mach & M	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
23¾	16⅜	3	Am Metals	200	21	21	21	21
57¼	50	3†	Am News	10	55¾	55¾	55¾	57
39⅞	22½	7	Am Nat G pf	160	25⅜	25	25	25
64⅞	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	9500	57½	55	55½	58⅛
83	73	3	Am P&L pf A	200	83	83	83	..
84¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	83½
21¼	15½	1	Am Radiat	6000	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20⅛
37⅜	26½	2	Am Roll Mill	2600	29½	28¾	29¼	29¼
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	500	61¾	60⅞	61	60⅝
42	39	5	Am Ship Bld	160	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	102⅜	102¾	102¾	..
58½	40⅛	4	Am Smelt	5900	51½	49¼	50⅜	51¾
138	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	138	138	138	..
41½	21½	..	Am Solvents	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
11⅛	6⅝	..	Am Solv pf	100	10	10	10	10⅜
57½	42⅜	5	Am Sugar	600	55	54	54¼	54
106	96	7	Am Sugar pf	200	106	105⅞	106	..
23½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	110	19½	19½	19½	19
201⅜	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	13500	196⅜	193¾	196⅜	196
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	4600	73½	70⅜	71¼	72¼
79	54¼	..	Am W W ct	400	70	70	70	72
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	1200	10	9¾	9¾	10
36⅞	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	33⅞	32½	33½	33½
83¾	41½	..	Am Zinc	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	30900	38¼	36½	37¾	38⅜
26⅛	22	1	Anac Wire	100	26	26	26	..
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	31	31	31	..
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	16¼	16⅜	16½	16½
4⅛	2⅞	..	Arm Ill A	500	3½	3	3	3
2⅞	1⅞	..	Arm Ill B	400	2	1⅞	2	2
47	25	7	Arm Ill pf	200	28	28	28	30
77⅜	33⅜	..	Arnold Cons	1800	73⅝	7	7⅜	..
28⅞	19⅞	4	Assoc Apparl	1300	22⅜	21	22	21¾
28½	22	2§	Asso Dry G	400	26⅞	26	26⅞	26
203⅜	178½	10	Atchison	1400	185½	183½	183½	186¼
107½	102½	5	Atchison pf	600	107⅝	107½	107⅜	107½
120	105	75	Atl Coast L	100	105	105	105	106
23⅜	18	1	Atl Refin	2600	19⅛	18¾	18¾	19⅛
54	45½	4	Atlas Pwd	100	47¾	48¼	48¼	..
97⅝	75	4	Atlas Pwd pf	10	97⅝	..	97⅝	..
13½	8⅞	1§	Atlas Stores	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
217½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	6700	193⅛	187½	187½	192
2⅜	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝

—B—

27½	20¾	1§	Baldwin	1900	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	24⅝
103½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	210	103½	102	103½	100½
87⅞	68⅛	7	Balt & O	8900	76⅛	75	75⅛	77
107	103	6½	Bamber pf	40	104	104	104	104
66¾	56½	3½	Bangor & A	100	60	60	60	60
10	7½	..	Barnet pf	20	10	10	10	9
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	1400	12	11⅝	11¾	12
79⅜	65	4	Beatrice	400	75½	75	75½	76
60	50	3	*Beechnut	100	57½	57½	57½	57½
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	13200	22¼	21⅝	21¾	22⅛
44⅞	32¼	2	Best & Co	400	42¾	40⅝	40⅞	42¼
70⅜	48⅝	6	Beth Steel	16900	63¼	62	63	63¼
78	74	1½	Blaw Knox	700	75	73½	74¼	74¾
35	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	33½	33	33	33⅞
75⅜	67½	3*	Borden	1400	73¼	72⅜	73⅛	73
30¾	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	2500	28⅜	27⅝	27¾	28
22⅜	16½	1½	Briggs	4300	20½	19⅜	19⅞	19¾
24	16½	2	Briggs & Str	100	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	22¾
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
69⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	400	65½	64⅛	65½	64¾
125½	103	5	Bklyn Un G	400	126	120½	124	121½
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	300	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17¾
113⅜	113¾	7	Bucyrus pf	7†	113	113	113	..
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛
5⅝	4	..	Budd Mfg	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
23	11¾	..	Bullard	400	13⅞	13⅝	16⅝	17
15⅜	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	200	13½	13⅛	13¼	13½
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	800	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞
31	23¼	2.40	Bush Term	200	27	27	27	..
104	100½	7	Bush Term pf	50	102½	102¼	101⅛	102
111½	109	7	Bush Bld pf	20	110	110	110	..
2	1½	..	Butte Cop	100	2	2	2	..
20⅝	12¾	..	Butterick	500	19⅜	18¾	18¾	18¾
69¾	53⅜	..	Byers	8200	58⅞	54	54½	59¼
106⅞	99⅞	7	Byers pf	10	100	100	100	103

—C—

53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	100	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	45
42⅜	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	100	41½	41⅓	41½	40¼
11⅜	8	..	Calu & Hecla	400	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	5000	35⅞	35½	35⅝	36⅛
45⅜	28½	2½	Can Pac	2900	42½	42	42	42
2⅜	1⅞	1.60	Canpeco Mills	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
131½	81¾	6	*Case Thresh	17800	115	111¾	112⅜	116
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	4900	46	43	43½	45⅛
14⅜	5½	..	Celotex	700	11⅛	11	11	..
16	11	..	Celanese	400	15¾	15¼	12½	12½
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	21	20½	20½	20
30⅛	22½	2	Cerro de P	700	26	25½	27	26½
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
22⅞	17⅞	1.80	Checker Cab	3200	14¾	13	13¾	13
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	700	54½	45	45	45½
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	42½	42	42	42⅛
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	500	2	1¾	2	1¾
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alton pf	400	1⅝	1	1⅛	1
7⅞	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	100	6½	6½	6½	..
26⅜	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	8500	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	23
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&StP	600	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&StP pf	1000	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11¾
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	400	38¾	38	38	39
15⅛	9½	..	Chi Pneu	1200	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
65½	47¼	5	Chi RI	200	61	59⅞	61	60
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	300	100	100	100	100
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	1800	33¼	31½	32	32
38	26	3½	Chile Copper	20	34¾	34¾	34¾	32
25¾	15⅞	..	Chrysler	19100	24¼	23⅛	23¾	24¼
37⅜	35¾	3.60‡	City Ice	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
86	77½	6½	City Ice pf	80	86	85	86	84½
4⅜	2⅜	1	City Stores	100	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	3½
34½	24¾	..	Cluett Pbdy	100	32	32	32	..
170	142⅛	7	*Coca Cola	100	162	162	162	164½
17⅜	9	..	Collins&A	300	14	13⅜	14	13⅜
104	102	6	Col Palm pf	800	27	26⅜	26⅜	28½
45	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	7100	42¾	41½	41⅝	42½
111⅜	73½	6	Col Carbon	1100	97	93¾	95½	98¼
15⅛	7¾	..	Col Graph	7100	15	13⅜	14½	14
23¼	18⅝	2	Com Cred	1400	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	100	85	84⅞	85	85
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	200	86	86	86	86
33	25	2	Com Inv Tr	400	32	31½	32	31⅜
8	2⅞	..	Com Inv war	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	3100	19¼	19	19¼	19⅛
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	11600	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅝
99⅜	91½	6	Commwlth 6% pf	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	1100	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	600	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	17¾
107⅜	82⅛	4	Con Gas	40200	106¾	103½	104¾	104⅜
104¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	400	104	104	104	104
42½	31¼	6	Con Ry C pf	100	38	38	38	..
1½	¼	..	Con Textile	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
8½	5	..	Container A	2500	5½	5	5½	5
3	2	..	Container B	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	600	25	24⅜	25	24⅞
3⅜	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
77½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	75½	75½	75½	75
59⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	1200	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞	57¼
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	1100	15	14½	14½	15
51⅝	41	2.40	Cont Ins	3000	48½	48	48½	48½
4⅞	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	200	2¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
12	9⅛	..	Cont Oil	900	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
12	8½	..	Cont Shares	2100	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
86⅜	76⅛	3†	Corn Prod	3500	82½	81	81⅞	84
18	8¼	..	Coty	1200	15	15	15	15
33¾	27	2§	Cream of Wh	100	33	32⅝	33	33¾
8¾	4½	..	Crosley	200	7	6⅝	5⅝	..
38¼	31	2.40	Crown Cork	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
2⅝	1⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5⅞	4	..	Cuba Co	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
35	22	..	Cub Am S pf	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
47	41	4	Cudahy	100	47½	47½	47½	47
118⅝	113¼	..	Curtis P pf	200	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	..
5⅞	3⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	800	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
10⅛	7¼	100	Cushman 7%	20	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
41	28	..	Cutler	500	28½	28	28½	28¼

—D—

23	13½	..	Davison	100	18⅛	18½	18½	18
22	20⅛	1.40	Deere pf	600	21⅜	21¼	21⅝	21½
157¼	141	9	Del & Hud	100	146	146	146	146
195	175	8	Del Edison	100	189	189	189	188
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1400	21¾	21	21⅜	22
102⅞	83¼	4§	Dupont	2700	93	90¼	97½	97¼
131¾	118¾	6	Dupont deb	600	122	121¾	122	121½

—E—

185¾	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	1200	170¾	167⅜	168	168¼
21½	13¾	1	Eaton Axle	1000	20½	20	20	20⅜
11⅞	8	..	Elec & Mus	200	8	8	8	8⅝
69	35½	..	Eltingon pf	100	65	65	65	..
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	11300	72⅝	71¼	72¾	74⅞
110	108¼	7	El Auto L pf	50	109	109	109	..
60¾	38¼	4	Elec P&L	15000	58	56⅜	56⅝	58
96½	86	6	El Pr&Lt 6pf	900	96	95½	96	96
65⅝	50⅞	5	Elec Stg Bat	400	62½	62	62	62¾
2¼	1	..	Emer-Br A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4⅛	3⅛	6	End John	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾	..
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	400	49	48	48	47½
35⅜	30⅝	2½	Equit Bldg	400	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	..
39¾	28	..	Erie	800	31¼	31	31	32
45½	29	4	Erie 1 pf	600	44	44	44	44½
12½	8	..	Eureka Vac	100	11	11	11	11
8⅝	4½	..	Evans Auto L	100	7½	7½	7½	..

—F—

7	4½	..	Fair Cam pf	10	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
29¾	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	26¼	26¼	26	..
6½	3⅝	..	Fashion Pk	100	5½	5½	5½	..
91½	87	6	Fed L&T pf	10	90	89¼	90	..
15½	10	1	Fed Screw W	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	..
63	58½	6	Firestone pf	300	62¾	62	62¼	61
55	41	2½	First Nat St	100	53½	53½	53½	54
..	..	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	2¾	2½	2⅝	..
64½	41½	2	*Foster & Wh	2800	59⅝	58	58	60
32½	22¼	..	Fourth Nat In	400	30	28	28½	29
17½	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	15	15	15	15
38⅜	25⅜	4	Fox A	13000	33¼	31½	32¾	32½
75	67	7	Frank-Sm pf	30	70	70	70	69
42	28½	4	Freeport Tx	1800	37	36⅝	36⅝	37
65	65	6§	Fuller 2pf	50	65	65	65	..

—G—

6¾	3½	..	Gabriel A	200	5½	5½	5½	5
83	80	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	88	88	88	..
73½	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	900	60¾	60	60¼	60⅞
45⅛	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	37⅝	37	37	37⅜
9½	6¼	2	Gen Bronze	300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	..
44¾	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	24800	51¾	50	50⅝	51½
22⅛	14⅝	.66	Gen Foods Sp	300	21¾	21	21⅜	21⅝
58	47¾	3	Gen Foods	300	53⅜	53	53⅜	53⅜
73	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	71¾	70¾	71½	72
8½	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	2300	7⅝	7¼	7½	7⅝
99	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	98½	98½	98½	99
45⅜	38¼	3†	Gen Motors	30000	44	43⅜	43½	44⅛
100½	95	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	1100	100¾	100	100⅜	100¼
23	14⅝	.6a	Gen Pub Svc	3000	20¾	19¾	20¾	21
30	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	400	30¾	30	30¾	29¾
10¼	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad	100	9	9	9	9⅜
15½	6¼	..	Gen Theater	8300	13⅞	12¾	12⅝	13⅛
76	38½	2.80‡	Gen Ry Sig	200	81¼	79⅞	80¾	80¾
9½	9¼	..	Gen Realty	1600	9¾	8½	9⅜	8¼
60	41	6§	Gen Refrac	1000	50	50	50⅞	50¾
34⅝	33⅜	1.80	Gillette	3400	33⅜	31½	32¾	32½
72⅜	63¾	5	Gillette pf	200	72¼	71⅜	71⅝	72⅜
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
48	38	7	Gimbel pf	200	38¾	40	40	..
16½	8⅝	..	Gliddin	400	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13
16⅛	8⅝	7	Glidden	400	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¾
39¾	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	2300	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	38⅞
111½	110¼	6	Gold Dust pf	100	113	113	113	113½
20⅞	15¼	..	Goodrich	1000	19¼	18⅜	19¼	19⅜
68	60	7	Goodrich pf	100	63½	62½	62½	62⅞
52¾	38⅜	5	Goodyear	3700	49⅞

BETTER TREND FOR BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Gains Extend to Include Practically All Lines of Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, March 12—The latest indexes of trade and commerce in Canada point to improvement in practically all lines of activity, with prospects for a more rapid return to normal conditions in the second quarter of the year.

Confidence in the industrial outlook on the part of leading industrial and utility corporations is evidenced by a report prepared by the Industrial Commission on Unemployment in Montreal. This report shows that a number of the big companies, many of which have Dominion-wide ramifications, are planning, or actually have under projection, considerable plant extensions, in some instances running into millions of dollars in expenditure.

The general improvement in economic conditions is further reflected in the construction contracts awarded during February. These exceeded the January awards by 27.7 per cent, an increase of $5,631,000.

Industrial plants are being operated close to capacity by the majority of companies, and staffs are being generally maintained. With the railways in the market for a considerable volume of rolling stock and equipment, and orders being placed for waterpower equipment and mining machinery, the metal working industry is well employed.

Retail Trade Fair

The rubber industry of the Dominion appears to be in a favorable position contrasted with conditions of rubber industries in other countries. A comparison of the present with the previous period of depression shows that the Canadian rubber industry has successfully overcome sharper setbacks than that with which it is now faced.

In 1921 the sales of all companies showed a decline of 34½ per cent from the year before. In 1930 the decline was only 21.4 per cent. In 1921 the domestic sales fell off 24.7 per cent, but in 1930 only by 18.4 per cent. Export business in 1921 dropped 80 per cent. In 1930 the export rubber business of Canada was only 27.3 per cent below the previous year.

Retail trade in general lines has only been fair during the last week, but a more cheerful feeling is developing. The recent mild spell has had an adverse effect on sales of winter clothing. Reports from travelers indicate that stocks carried by country merchants are at a minimum. But for the present, orders placed are held to small amounts to meet immediate requirements.

Volume of sales recently booked in the wholesale trade by visitors to Montreal and other large buying centers was well up to expectations, and, in the face of lower merchandise values, the aggregate purchases reached substantial figures.

Shoe Factories Busy

Hardware dealers report turnover somewhat below the average to date for the current year, but bookings for spring deliveries are more encouraging, and with the approach of open weather more activity is looked for in the building trades.

Boot and shoe factories are working at close to capacity, and furniture factories are well employed. Conditions in the textile industry are favorable, with several of the larger companies making additions to plant in anticipation of increased demand later in the year.

Reports from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec show that employment in that section of the Dominion was well maintained during the month of February. Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile and lumber divisions. Construction also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and transportation and logging.

The supply of wheat now available in the Dominion stands at 194,377,049 bushels, as compared with 213,791,-137 bushels a year ago. Nearly 10,-000,000 bushels were exported last week.

Montreal Stocks Rise

Stimulated by the most active trading witnessed this year, several shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange broke new ground last week. Substantial blocks of leading shares changed hands at higher prices, with gains of three and four points recorded in some cases.

Dividend payments to be made by Canadian corporations during March are estimated at $23,440,676, an increase from $21,730,555 estimated for March, 1930, and $18,254,214 for the like month two years ago.

The output of coal during January at 1,164,498 tons recorded a decline of 24.7 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,545,523 tons. The production of coke during January at 170,885 tons was 6 per cent under the total of 181,186 tons for December and was only slightly above the September output of 170,060 tons, which was the lowest for any month of 1930.

January sales of cattle at the nine stockyards in the Dominion were approximately 3000 head fewer than during the corresponding month of the previous year.

UNITED STATES RUBBER

DETROIT, March 12—Records were broken at the Detroit plant of United States Rubber Company in production of tires on March 10. All production records for the plant were beaten by an increase of 3 per cent, while the biggest shipment ever made from the plant was recorded. With business increasing rapidly, the plant of the tire department is now operating three shifts daily.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87½	87½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	80⅛	80⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	80	80
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	105	105
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	40¼	40¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101	101
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85¾	85¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101⅞	101⅞
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s	94½	94½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	31⅜	31
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104⅝
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	133⅛	133¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	107⅝	107⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Amer WW & 1Elec deb 6s '75	102½	102⅜
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88¼	89
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95¼	95¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅜	98⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	115½	115
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104	104
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96¾	96¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	95¼	95¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103¾	103½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¾	109¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¾	104⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '55	101⅜	101¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27	27
Bklyn City 1st	85	85
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101	100¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅛	104⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	15	15
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102⅛	102⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106⅛	106⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106⅛	106⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¼	106¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	119	119
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	87¾
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	70	70
Cen New England 4s	87	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96¾	96¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Cen RR & Bank 6s	97	97
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	113	113
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	34⅛	34⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅜	101⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	46¼	46¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68	68
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	98	98
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27¾	27¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	67	66¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	86¼	85⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	108⅝	108⅝
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	91¼
Childs Co 5s	82⅜	82⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	95	95
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99½	99½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	100
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100	100
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Con Gas Co 5s '57	103	103
Con Gas Co 6s '43	109	109
Con Gas Co 6s '61	109⅝	109⅝
Con Gas Co 6s '62

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Knollslea's Freshman Representative

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part IV

LATE January ushered in heavy snows that year, with glorious tobogganing and skiing out at the farm which Knollslea owned. Judy, who detested competitive games, caring nothing for scores or for winning at the expense of someone's loss, was in her element on toboggan or skis and quickly aroused in the girls a zest for winter sports that they had never before felt.

All would have gone well, except that Judy, happy in a life more like what she had been used to, was often missing when the girls were supposed to leave the farm for school again; and more often than not, others were missing with her. She seemed to have no sense of time or schedule and talking left her unimpressed.

"I've tried to get her to put her thought on it, Bunny," Fanny reported, "and I know if she really wanted to she could. But she just sees no sense in doing things in hours and periods, and won't try."

Her case was often up before Student Council—in fact the council began to have short emergency sessions which Jean called "Judy-Meetings," with the result that one after another of Judy's privileges were taken away; and when she did not obey the verdicts and was turned over to the faculty—already much tried with her irregularities—her liberty was curtailed even further.

"I don't feel happy about it," Miss Newell told Bunny and Jean one afternoon as they set out for the farm, leaving Judy to take a staid walk with a teacher instead of coming with them. "There's a difference between teaching and merely penalizing. I believe we are all simply penalizing Judy, when what she needs is teaching. Punishment of that sort does not teach."

Bunny listened thoughtfully, for Miss Newell had put into words a conviction she herself had formed without being able to express it. She had tried to get Judy to see that privilege carried with it the obligation to be worthy of it, but Judy had now grown silent and resentful, evidently homesick for the days of freedom she had known abroad. "Don't preach your old student government to me; it's nothing but a bunch of stupid rules," she had flung out, and had driven Bunny from her room.

Empty Beds

That night Bunny was wakened from a deep sleep by someone softly shaking her. "Bunny, wake up. It's Barbara Rollins."

Bunny sat up in the icy darkness. "Shut the window, Barb, and softly. What's the matter?"

"Bunny, Helen's gone. I woke and she was missing, and her clothes and coat. I thought she was in Mary's room at a spread, but Mary and Emily are both gone. Betty Ellen isn't in here, is she? No. Her bed's empty." Bunny got up. Betty Ellen's coat was gone. Was Judy up to something more? Her heart sank.

"I'll take one side of the hall and you the other, Barb. Let's find out who's missing before waking Miss Swift. And Barb, you are a peach to come to me!" Second term's Freshman Representative gave first term's Representative a grateful hug.

"That's all right, Buns. You will win Judy if anybody can. I'm afraid this means she'll be expelled, though. All the teachers are upset about her except Miss Newell. I can't see her with that great-aunt of hers in Salem, Massachusetts. And no school would take her if she's fired from here."

They shivered into coats over their pajamas, and made a silent canvass of empty beds.

"How could they get out without setting off the night alarm?" was the question with which they faced each other at the end of the hall. Barbara had an idea.

"The fire shoot!"

"They wouldn't dare! It's absolutely forbidden." They tiptoed down the hall to its entrance. There they found a fur mitten marked "Fanny Faraday."

The girls woke Miss Swift and the three went to the principal. Bunny was long to remember the vivid scenes of that night. She sat in Miss Grey's office while the principal telephoned the caretakers on the farm, located the girls on the moonlit toboggan slide, sent for and talked with the night watchman. After that Bunny sat before a swiftly built open fire sipping hot cocoa with Barbara, having permission to sit up until Miss Grey and the night watchman returned in cars with the renegade freshman class.

A gloom settled down upon the older girls, while the freshmen, having lost all their school privileges and their place in the organization of student government, took no part in interclass games or debates, and had no shopping days in town. Judy was allowed to see no one. Her meals were sent up on trays and her school work written out. It was said that the great-aunt had been telegraphed, for this final affair of Judy's, coming on the heels of so many others, had tipped the scales against her. Bunny roamed the halls, and with Barbara in the empty gym shot melancholy baskets.

Then a housekeeper companion, an older woman with a sour face, very prim and determined-looking, arrived from Salem to take Judy away. Somehow the contrast between Judy's colorful life with her father, her glorious comradeship with Happy Harbor, her joy in the skiing and tobogganing—as against the somberness of this delegate from the disapproving great-aunt, drove the Freshman Representative to the most vigorous thinking she had ever done. That afternoon Bunny went down to the gym to go over everything from the beginning, and practiced baskets fiercely for the next half hour, while she thought it out. Then suddenly, making a really spectacular basket from the center of the floor, she knew what she should do. She must somehow persuade Miss Grey to let Judy stay, must tell her how really fine she was.

Dashing through the halls she brought up short before the closed door of Miss Grey's office. Dismayed, Bunny realized that faculty meeting was going on—a solemn occasion always, and not to be interrupted. On the other hand, Judy was to leave in a couple of hours. What should she do? She knocked and requested earnestly to be admitted.

"I came to ask you to let Judy stay," she blurted out, when at last she faced Miss Grey. She was already feeling tangled up in her words, but her sincerity and purpose shone clear.

"What makes you say this, Enid?" asked the principal gently.

"I don't know. It just seems as if Judy—Judith—has wonderful ideals, and they ought to be, well, for Knollslea somewhow. And anybody that can love her father like that, and the children in Happy Harbor—I'll go to every one of the freshmen and have a talk, and the Student Council, too. I know they'll come across for Knollslea. That great-aunt—" Bunny trailed into silence, suddenly, overwhelmed by a sense of failure to plead Judy's case convincingly.

But Miss Grey was asking questions, and soon the others followed. Bunny, again forgetting everything except her purpose, answered each one straightforwardly, glad to help these sincere teachers and friends to know a Judy they had not, up to that moment, been shown. Through it all, she was definite on one point and returned to it more than once—that if Judy could be brought to promise to coöperate, all would go well, for Judy could be absolutely depended upon.

"And I will put it up to the freshmen and they'll see that they've got to back me up about standing by Judy and—sort of vouching for her," she promised. "They will be all right when they understand, and when they realize it means she'll have to leave school if she doesn't make good."

Bunny was grateful for Miss Newell's shining eyes, watching her as she stood diffidently at one end of the long faculty table; and for the principal's quiet word of appreciation when she was through.

Members of the faculty looked at one another. "Shall we talk it over again in the light of what Enid has told us about Judith?" asked Miss Grey, and Bunny was asked to wait outside until they had done so.

It was not long before Miss Grey called her back into the office. The faculty meeting was over, Bunny stood beside the principal's desk.

Miss Grey's Decision

"Judith is to be allowed to stay," she was told. "We did not know how to get at her before, and sending her to her great-aunt seemed the only thing to do. We had not seen that lovable side of her that you have showed us, Enid, and we think she will be a different girl if she learns that she may stay here because you have believed in her and asked it.

"Oh, Miss Grey, I am so glad. But—" Bunny halted uncertainly.

"But what, Enid?"

"Mayn't Judy be told that just 'one of the girls'—no names? I'd rather. And no one will know except Barbara Rollins and the present Student Council, and they won't tell. You see, Judy doesn't care for me at all, and it might, well, make it hard for her, thinking she owed me anything."

So that was the arrangement. Bunny was allowed afternoon study hall time in which to talk to her freshmen, and rounded them up individually and collectively in a way they never forgot. Miss Grey had reinstated them in the school affairs, and given Bunny permission to tell them so. It was an hour of earnest conversation and grateful rejoicing.

Miss Newell waylaid her in the hall on the way to evening chapel. "Bunny, I'm so proud that you are the kind of girl who wants to give others a chance to prove themselves. You have been a wonderful little Freshman Representative for Judy."

Her words were a comfort. Would Judy some day know and perhaps care? Passing Judy's door later in the evening she glimpsed a pajama-clad figure unpacking her suitcase. At that moment Gladys Hays and little Tuppence came running lightly down the hall.

"We've come to tell you we're glad you aren't going away," Gladys cried, and Bunny, hearing a ring of sincerity in Glady's tone, was glad.

The silence bell had rung when Bunny passed Judy's door again, on the way back from a bath.

"Good night," she called softly, and would have gone by.

"Bunny," came Judy's whisper, so Bunny stood in Judy's door.

"I'm staying. Miss Grey says you all know." It was a serious Judy, gentle as with the children of Happy Harbor and somehow eager and humble. "She says a girl came and begged the faculty to let me stay, and asked her not to tell who it was."

Bunny saw Judy's keen blue eyes darken as they searched her face.

"Bunny," Judy said suddenly, "I love you. I have all along. I wish we might be friends, if I'm staying."

"So do I," said Bunny.

"You care a lot for student government, don't you, Buns."

Bunny nodded, not trusting herself to speak. This was the clear-eyed, thoughtful Judy she had glimpsed and dreamed of.

"I guess I've known governments that didn't amount to much—little backward countries where revolutions and joke elections were thick as anything. I like the way you care. Perhaps if those people had had student government in school, like this, they'd be straighter about running their little countries."

Bunny only half caught the depths and distances of Judy's thought, but recognized the glorious fact that Judy was won over, and that the Student Council would from now on have her unswerving loyalty.

"I'm glad, Judy," she said simply.

Judy looked at her a moment as if she wanted to say something, but held it back.

"I know, Bunny," was her reply, and somehow the words made Bunny wonder if she knew who had been to the faculty for her. "And I'm writing Dad that you are. He'll be—well, glad, too. But goodness, Bunny—" and she suddenly sparkled with mischief, "don't you realize that your silence bell has rung and you shouldn't be here talking to me, breaking rules! Good-night." And she blew a kiss into the air and along the hall as if it were a soap bubble.

Bunny laughed, pretended to catch it, and at the door of her room started another back to Judy.

Inside her room, with Betty Ellen already sound asleep (such a snoozer!) a very earnest Freshman Representative on Student Council, putting up her towels and soap, realized with satisfaction that her problem was solved; but almost immediately, in the dark, a mere Bunny Marsh turned over in bed with a contented little sigh, and began to think about her new friend Judy.

[The End]

HOLLYWOOD BABY ORCHESTRA — Wide World Photos

Four-Year-Old String Ensemble.

The Hollywood Baby Orchestra, whose members range in age from 2½ to 6 years, has won so much success and admiration that they have been engaged by four separate motion picture studios, and so these little musicians may soon be heard the world over. Our photograph shows the four-year-old string ensemble with 2½-year-old Josephine Abcedo conducting. The delightful smile of this youngster is a wonderful gift for a conductor, and the rapt attention of the little band of players is evident.

Current Events

Closing Days of Congress

MARCH 4 brought a holiday atmosphere to Washington, for it saw the closing session of the Seventy-first Congress. Those last few days were busy ones for the Senate. The long conflict over the relief and bonus bills had held up much necessary legislation, and a number of bills to provide funds for running Government departments had to be hurried through, if an extra session was to be avoided. In all, the Senate passed appropriation bills to the tune of about $1,000,000,000 within a period of three days.

Two Peacemakers

Mahatma Gandhi, revered leader of Indian Nationalists, and the British Viceroy, Lord Irwin, have come to an agreement. This is the great news which is brightening the skies for many millions of that vast subcontinent today.

Both Gandhi and the Viceroy have yielded on certain points. Gandhi's demand that the people be allowed to make their own salt has been met by the Viceroy's concession that Indians on the seacoast may pick, manufacture and sell salt. In return, Gandhi has agreed to forego his demand for an inquiry into the conduct of the police during the recent disturbances.

The most important result of the negotiations is that Gandhi has called off the civil disobedience campaign and the Viceroy has ordered the release from jail of thousands convicted of the part they played in this campaign.

A Critical Time for Spain

For many months now Spain has been passing through one crisis after another. Her King, Alfonso XIII, is still an autocratic monarch of the old school, but his power is waning and constitutional reform is in the air.

The present unsatisfactory condition of affairs dates back to 1923, when the King dissolved the Cortes (Parliament) and appointed Primo de Rivera military dictator. In 1930, he was succeeded by Gen. Damaso Berenguer, but the country was becoming increasingly restive and demanded the restoration of constitutional government, i. e., a freely elected Cortes. Last December, revolts broke out in the army and the King, realizing that something must be done, issued a decree on Feb. 8 restoring free speech, a free press, and calling for a new Cortes.

But leaders of all political parties except the extreme monarchist were hostile and suspicious. They were convinced that the Government would control the elections by force, and they, therefore, refused to take part in them unless the Cortes should be given the power to call a constitutional convention to limit the power of the King. Berenguer resigned, and though the King called upon the leaders of those parties which opposed him, they refused or were unsuccessful in forming a cabinet.

Finally, the monarchist leaders rallied once more to Alfonso and a new Loyalist Cabinet was formed. The new Government is moderate in attitude. It has released thousands of imprisoned Republicans and intends to hold parliamentary elections, and to withdraw repressive measures. The new Premier Admiral Aznar, may be successful, but both Republicans who are working for a Republic and the socialistic trade unions of Spain are powerful and determined.

The Hottest Flame

A flame has now been discovered so hot as to be able to burn through a bar of metal with no difficulty.

A stream of oxygen meets finely powdered aluminum as it leaves a blowpipe, and when a lighted match is placed to this, the resulting flame can melt steel, brass, or any known metal.

The Adventures of Waddles

OF BABY FAWN IT CAN BE SAID THERE IS NO GENTLER QUADRUPED.
1
SO PLEASANT HAS OUR FRIENDSHIP GROWN, SAID I, "COME MAKE MY HOME YOUR OWN."
2
BUT AS WE NEARED MY BUNGALOW WE HEARD THE VOICE OF MOTHER DOE,
3
WHO SMILINGLY MADE KNOWN THE FACT THAT BABE'S HOME TIES WERE STILL INTACT.
4

Telling the Country by the Haycocks

IF YOU were traveling in Europe, do you know one of the easiest and surest ways by which you might tell when you passed from one land to another, even though you had no map or guidebook with you? It would be by noticing the way in which the peasants dry their hay.

Of course, you could also tell from the styles of the bonnets the village women wear, or the way they tie on their head cloths; you could tell by the shapes of the villagers' moccasins, or the carvings on the village gate posts. And all these would be sure indications. No one, for example, would mistake a Czech apron for a Bulgarian; a Greek moccasin for a Serb; Rumanian embroidery for Croatian. But the simplest way of all is to note the haycocks along the road.

In Slovenia

In Slovenia, which is a marvelously beautiful mountain land in the extreme northwest corner of Jugoslavia, you will see the hay, or straw, or wheat carefully piled up in walls of about 10 feet high, and covered with narrow, shingled or thatched roofs. Every meadow and field in the Slovenian mountains is filled with these thin open hay houses. They are propped up from both sides so as to withstand the strongest wind, and the straw or hay is held in place by long horizontal poles in such a way that the wind can pass through it and dry it without blowing away a single stalk. And when the rains come no hay is lost, for it is raised from the ground, and piled in such a thin, open wall that it easily dries.

But after passing through a long tunnel and entering the beautiful mountain valleys of lower Austria you will find the hay and straw being taken care of in quite another way. Here it is carefully wrapped about thin pine poles, averaging eight feet in height and stuck into the ground. These stakes are like undressed Christmas trees, with the ends of the branches cut off. The larger end is sharpened and pushed into the earth, and before the poles are clothed in hay they resemble lines of scarecrows with many short outstretched arms.

After the hay has been carefully wrapped and tied about them they stand like soldiers, stiff and straight, watching the mountain meadows. As I travel through the Austrian valleys, which are among the most attractive and perfectly kept in Europe, I never tire of watching these countless companies of faithful warriors, tirelessly standing with arms full of hay waiting for it to dry.

Noah's Arks of Hay

As we leave lower Austria and pass up into the grand and impelling ridge of mountains that separates Austria from Germany, there is still plenty of hay to be seen, and how do you suppose it is kept? In thousands of little "Noah's Arks." All the meadows are covered with them. There are whole settlements of them. They are built on small, rectangular bases lifted off the ground by logs or stones. Their sides bulge out as they mount upward, and they are capped by wide, squat roofs covered with shingles held in place by rows of stone that rest upon them. These are more substantial than the honeycomb-like hay frames of the Slovenes, and much cozier than the stolid soldiers of lower Austria. I never pass them without wanting to stop and help fill them with hay!

When we cross the border into Germany—which is one of the pleasantest frontiers in Europe to pass, since no one asks for your passport nor looks at you in a fierce manner—we find a different sort of hay shelter. Here they are no longer Noah's Arks, but little playhouses. These abound in lower Bavaria in the vicinity of Oberammergau, and the children there must indeed be happy to have at their disposal whole settlements of playhouses!

Why is it, do you suppose, that some people put their hay in arks and others in giant dolls' houses, while others make pine soldiers to hold theirs? Do you imagine it is due to the climate, or to the heights of the mountains? We might as well ask why some nations wear short skirts with monstrous jaunty bows at their belts, while others wear very long flowing skirts with no bows? There seems to be no answer. Perhaps it is these very differences that help to make of Europe the most fascinating continent in the world. R. H. M.

Hockey Puzzle

In each of the following sentences is a term pertaining to the game of ice hockey, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. Mr. Smith gave Will a new motorcycle on his birthday.
2. Howard is certain to win the first price in geology.
3. The Eureka Company decided yesterday to open a branch store.
4. Next August I expect to go to Yellowstone Park.
5. I wonder who first made fences of barbed wire.
6. Admiral Byrd and his party were bound to make great discoveries.
7. I have two essays to write and I am determined to finish one tonight.
8. Line upon line and the longest story is written.
9. I must finish that map as soon as possible.
10. One of the softest woods we have is pine.

Mail Bag

Cher Directeur: Evreux, France

Nous désirerions avoir des correspondents dans toutes les parties du monde, principalement en l'Amérique du Sud et en Amérique Centrale, mais pas en Europe.

Nous sommes agés de 18 ans. Nous aimons le sport, les timbres, et ce qui a trait aux sciences.

Comme langues nous ne parlons que le français et en peu l'allemand, mais pas du tout l'anglais. Nous sommes deux amis et nous espérons que vous ferez pour le mieux.

Veuillez recevoir nos salutations empressées. Andre M.
Georges C.

[This letter should be answered only by boys who can write in French.—Ed.]

Dear Editor: Evanston, Illinois

The last time I wrote to you I was in the 'teens, now I am to be listed in the "over 20's" column. However, I am still seeking more Mail Bag correspondents and want to take this opportunity to thank The Christian Science Monitor for the friends it has helped me make.

If the girl from some southern state who wrote me a few months ago, should see this letter, would she please write me again as I enjoyed her letter immensely, but at the time it was received we were moving and the letter was somehow misplaced.

In Evanston, where I live, there is a Sunday Afternoon Club which through the winter months presents interesting programs which are open to the public. After hearing an illustrated lecture on Iceland by Donald B. MacMillan, I would indeed like a correspondent who lives in Iceland or who has visited that country. Lorado Taft, the sculptor; Floyd Darrow, the chemist, who, in nontechnical terms, explained the content of a number of synthetic materials; and Branson De Cou, lecturer, with his Dream Pictures of many lands, are just a few of the personages who have afforded the visitors to these meetings a great deal of pleasure.

I wish that everyone could see the little architectural gem that I saw a short time ago. It was a reproduction in miniature of the Cologne Cathedral of Germany, made entirely of matches. Two million five-hundred thousand matches were used in the building of this structure which stands 9 feet high, 10 feet long and 7½ feet wide. A young German boy by the name of Hans Swoboda, starting when he was 15 and working on the average of 10 hours a day, prepared the plans, scaled the details, and constructed the reproduction in about three and one-half years. He is now exhibiting his work and autographing cards in order to obtain money for a college education in architecture.

Muriel H.

Michigan City, Mississippi

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for the friendships I have made through the Mail Bag. Mail time is the happiest time of the day to my sisters and myself here on the farm, because it always brings us either letters from Mail Bag friends, or the Monitor, and sometimes both. Roberta L. S.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I wish so much to let the Mail Baggers know how I enjoy the "Pen Pals" I have gained through this wonderful paper. The Monitor has helped me in many ways since I started high school. In botany, we were required to make notebooks, so I hunted up our Monitors and clipped, and clipped, and clippped. It also helped me in English when we had to illustrate stories.

When I hear the mail man coming, my brother and I make a wild dash for the mail box to get the Monitor. When one of us has secured it, we lay it on the floor and look slowly through it. When the family has read it, I get my scissors and carefully cut out articles I think are interesting for my educational scrapbook.

I should like to hear from anyone in any country, especially from abroad.

A loving Mail Bagger,
Dorothy H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Jevita C. (14), Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
Rebecca S. (16), White Plains, N. Y.
Gene H. (17), Jackson, Mich.—Interested in journalism.
Irene M. (18), Minneapolis, Minn.
Jean K. (19), Worcester, Mass.—From England, Spain and Italy.
Hildred K. (19), Rural Retreat, Va.
Sarah R., Lexington, Miss.—Especially from someone attending Principia.

Boys

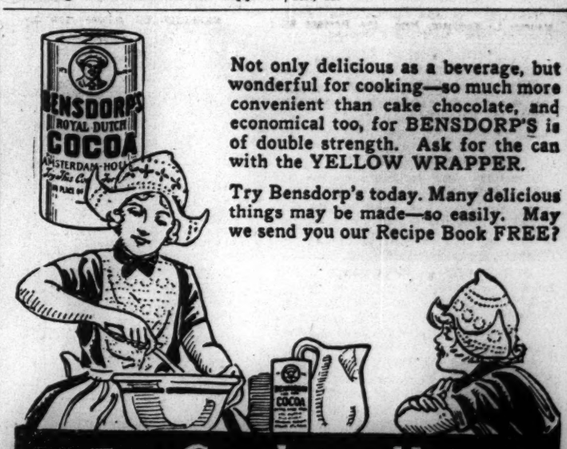
Albert G. (17), Chatswood, N. S. W., Australia.—Especially from boys interested in photography. Collects stamps and coins.
Allan G. (18), Perth, Australia.—Especially from New York City.
Percy M., Bremerton, Wash.—From boys 9 to 19.—Interested in music and dramatics.

Over 20

W. G. S. (Miss), Mishawaka, Ind.
Doris W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Helen Y., Bloomington, Ind.—Interested in aviation.
Phyllis R., Long Beach, Calif.—Interested in architecture, music, literature, travel and sports.
Charles K., Los Angeles, Calif.—Correspond in French or English.
A. J. B. (Mr.), Lagos, Nigeria.

The following names of German boys seeking correspondents were sent in by the editor of the Monthly Review. Answers should be sent directly to the addresses given.—Ed.

Otto Berbig (19), Bamberg, Oberfranken, Aufseesianum, Germany.
Herbert Dobke (14), Luebbenau 1/Spreewald, Lindenstrasse 30, Germany.
Kurt Doetzel (18), Berlin/Neukoelln, Boehmischestr. 16, Germany.
Willy Drevermann (16), Rueggeberg, Westfalen, Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis, Germany.
Helmut Fuchs (15), Erfurt, Gartenstrasse 22, Germany.
Fritz Herrmann (16), Ellerwald 5 (Ostpr.), Kreis Elbing, Germany.
Robert Krebs (17), Friesenhagen, Post Crottorf/Rheinland, Germany.
Heinz Kernke (16), Elbing/Ostpr. Friedrich-Rasenberstr. 5, Germany.
Hans Kirschbaum (17), Gelsenkirchen, Koenigstrasse 39, Germany.
Paul Kuhlenberg (16), Bochum-Wentmar, Am Kuhlenkamp 18, Germany.
Oskar Lazik (16), Gleiwitz, O/S, Stadtwaldstr., 11.



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Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Men or women will find it to their advantage to handle our line of men's neckwear; excellent values; write for samples. UNITED NECKWEAR MFG. CO., 508 S. Franklin, Chicago.

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LOS ANGELES downtown hotel, 200 rooms, established business 15 years; excellent physical condition; $50,000 cash handles, balance terms. Address Box S-27, Suite 1103, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

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BOSTON—To let furnished (20 Clearway St.), 4-room apartment, baby grand piano and Frigidaire, or will divide, renting 2 rooms with use of kitchen. Com. 4119 or Ken. 5058.

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N. Y. C., West End Ave., 648 (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; radio; attractively furnished; one block from subway, buses; ideal location. Phone mornings, Schuyler 5943.

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished, 2 large rooms 18x20 each, tiled bath, kitchen, parquet floors; near Drive. Tel. Riverside 9-0337.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

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FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

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FOR SALE in 333 East 68th St., New York City, opposite park, 4-room cooperative apartment only occupied one year; 8th floor; 2 chambers, 2 baths and lavatory, woodburning fireplace, refrigerator; price $13,000, terms arranged; also for lease. To inspect call agent, Plaza 3-9200, Extension 228. New York City.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN CANVASSER—Between age 25 and 40; call homes on food; big company doing business all over U. S.; steady work, not campaign; salary; must give phone number and address. Write Box X-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KISSIMMEE, FLA.—Country home one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest and study. Attention if needed. Moderate rates. Auto service free. Apply SECRETARY, Box 68, Kissimmee, Fla.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings; East Side near 50th. Write Box M-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

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FOR SALE—One or two desirable building lots in attractive residential district of Wollaston. Call Granite 1570-W.

King Cotton Shows Plenty of Style

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GASTONIA, N. C.—King Cotton's daughters, recruited from this city's fairest, arrayed in charming cotton creations, paraded before a crowd of 2500 in the high school auditorium here at a style show emphasizing the utility and charm of cotton fabrics, the high point of a three-day exposition advertising the merits of the South's great staple.

The Cotton Textile Institute, the Durene Association of America, and Gastonia merchants furnished the costumes. Dr. William H. Frazer, president of Queens-Chicora College, of Charlotte, stressed the three requisites for a successful cotton campaign, viz., the created desire for cotton goods, the supplying by manufacturers of this need, and the advertising that will tell the world of cotton's merits and will tie up the producer to the consumer.

David R. Croker, of Hartsville, S. C., brought greetings from the Palmetto State, and Mrs. E. M. Land, of Statesville, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the enthusiasm for the wear cotton movement among the women of North Carolina. Mrs. Joseph H. Separk, president of the Gastonia Woman's Club, originator of the movement, presided over the meeting. Miss Catherine Cleveland, of the Cotton Textile Institute, Miss Grace Walton, of the Durene Association, and Miss Helen Esterbrook, of the State College extension service, pointed out the novel features of the costumes.

HONDURAS HALTERS INSURANCE

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, March 12 (AP)—Congress yesterday passed a law compelling all life and fire insurance companies operating in this country either to deposit $50,000 or buy property valued at that amount if they wished to function in Honduras.

Local Classified

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$16,500.00

Corner plot, 1-2 acre, private residential park. All brick colonial house, tile roof. First floor: Entrance hall, living room, enclosed sun porch, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen. Second floor: 4 master bedrooms, 2 tile bathrooms, finished attic. Attached heated 2-car garage. Fine construction.

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$10 to $20 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
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Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON, Near Massachusetts Avenue Station—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; also 2 rooms for housekeeping. Ken. 7850, Suite 226 evenings, or G-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DRESSES made, altered; also fine hand sewing, mending; will bring machine; day-week (colored). Prospect 7175, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EXPERIENCED colored man desires position, butler, houseman; can drive car and do some cooking; go anywhere. JESSE CAMPBELL, 6 Quincy St., Norwalk, Conn.

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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Second Floor.

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CONNECTICUT

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It consists of a shirt—and shorts arrangement of striped broadcloth, with a matching skirt in a solid shade. Pink, green, blue. Sizes 14 to 40.

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NEW YORK

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Violets

MANY wild flowers do not take kindly to being picked and carried indoors, but violets really appear to enjoy associating with people who care for them, as they continue fresh for almost as long as they would have, had they been permitted to remain outside.

Those who have made a study of the conservation of wild flowers say that the early spring violets may be picked in moderation if one is careful not to disturb the roots. These plants have a strange habit of blooming later in the season, and these flowers are more apt to produce seed than are the early ones. In some instances such late buds do not even open, but ripen their seed independently.

Violets are familiar spring flowers in almost all temperate regions of the world. Some are found even in the Himalayas, others through Europe, and North America has several native species. Among these the most common, of course, is the friendly little purple one; other varieties are the large, downy, yellow violet, which prefers dry hillsides, the small white one with long, slender blades, and another with heart-shaped, broad leaves—the latter two preferring brooksides and margins of swamps, where their roots are always moist. These modest white flowers are the most fragrant native wild violets.

The bird-foot species blooms early in ordinary woodland soil. This plant derives its name from the pronounced type of its leaf form, which is divided into several long lobes. The common violet's leaf is cordate, heart shaped. The flowers are of two shades of blue, with deep orange centers, and they are the largest of all our wild violets. The plant itself has been the source of several fine garden varieties.

The delicate, nectar-yielding flowers of the violet are less variable in form than the leaves. They have five petals, arranged with two at the top, one on either side, and usually the largest petal pointing downward. This one is continued as a spur that holds the nectar. This spur distinguishes violets, whether the hue is yellow, white, blue, purple or any combination of these colors.

A Word a Day

Nadir

We encounter this word occasionally in the phrase, "from zenith down to nadir," a figurative way of expressing "from the highest elevation to the lowest depth."

The word is Arabic, *nazir* in that tongue being used to identify the point in the heavens which is directly opposite the zenith (the point in the heavens vertically above one).

Na'-dir is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *late*, *i* as *e* in *maker*.

"The play was the very nadir of dullness."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Pathfinder: A seed catalogue in the hand is worth two reports of the first robin.

Detroit News: Some automotive genius might get to work on a taxicab door that doesn't have to be reopened and slammed shut by the driver, personally.

Judge: To make it complete, this new racehorse, Spinach, should be ridden by Mr. Sande.

New London Day: A headline says they are using geometry in Paris to cut out evening gowns. From some of the lines of the modern apparel it looks like it. A little simple addition might be used with good effect.

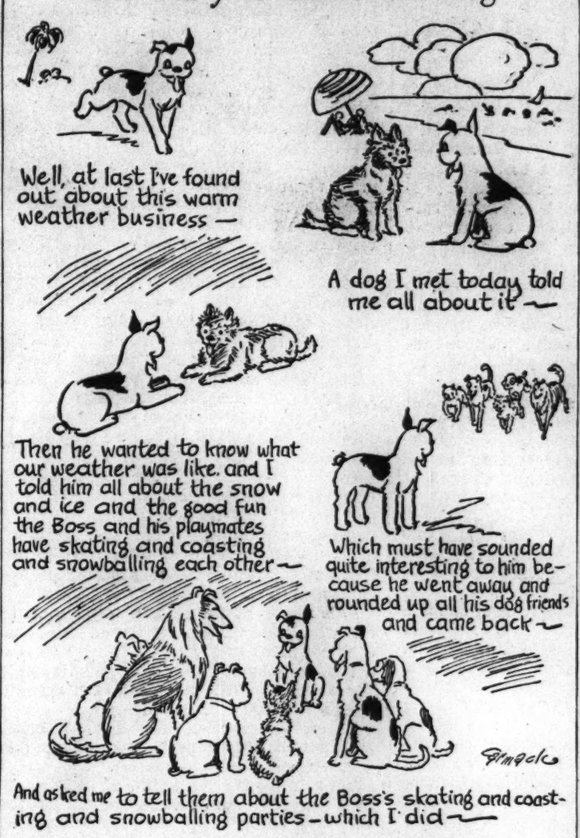
Kansas City Star: An Illinois woman bought some pictures for $500 to use as "nice interior decorations," and the pictures turned out to be Rubenses worth $50,000. Which of course practically ruined them for nice interior decorations.

Buffalo Evening News: Still, there must be one dull boy in every class to provide jobs in later years for the brilliant ones.

A Quotation for Today

THE block of granite which was an obstacle in the path of the weak becomes a stepping stone in the path of the strong.—CARLYLE.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Well, at last I've found out about this warm weather business—
A dog I met today told me all about it—
Then he wanted to know what our weather was like, and I told him all about the snow and ice and the good fun the Boss and his playmates have skating and coasting and snowballing each other—
Which must have sounded quite interesting to him because he went away and rounded up all his dog friends and came back—
And asked me to tell them about the Boss's skating and coasting and snowballing parties—which I did—

Odds and Ends

London in Early Days

Timber was employed as a building material for most of London's houses before the great fire of 1666, stone and brick being employed only for churches, public buildings and the homes of the nobility.

The Moabite Stone

The Moabite Stone, found in 1868, and whose fragments are now in the Louvre, contains one of the earliest inscriptions in the Phœnician alphabet and records the revolt of the Moabites against Israel after the passing of Ahab.

The Decibel

In analyzing and comparing the noises of the city, the unit of sound used is known as the "decibel," which is defined as "the smallest change that the ear can detect in the level of sound."

Crown Colony

A Crown Colony is a colonial dependency of Great Britain, under the direct control of the Crown, such as Hong Kong, and is usually administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils.

THE APPROXIMATELY 26,000 HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE MORE THAN 1,500,000 ROOMS AND A VALUATION OF $5,024,000,000. EMPLOYMENT IS PROVIDED TO OVER 575,000 WORKERS BY THE HOTELS WHICH DO A BUSINESS OF $1,515,000,000 ANNUALLY—RANKING THE INDUSTRY 9TH IN THE U. S.

In Lighter Vein

Annoyed Him

Income-Tax Official: "On what grounds do you appeal against your assessment?"

Assessee: "Er—well—the fact is, I dislike the whole idea of taxation."—*Punch.*

Vart Hem, Stockholm

"Uncle, can you change my penny?"

"How do you want it changed?"

"I would like it changed into a shilling."

Consolation

A noted bishop once went to Hobart College to preach, and took the letters in the word Hobart as a guide for his sermon. Growing enthusiastic over his subject, he preached a full sermon on each letter: H for honesty, O for order and so on, continuing for over an hour.

As they were leaving the chapel, a boy asked another what he thought of the sermon, and in reply was told: "Thank goodness, he didn't go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."—*Kenyon College Bulletin.*

Protection

IN THE widely read Berlin daily paper, "B. Z.," a letter written by Adolf Schmidt recently appeared. It described the following incident, which is here given in the writer's own words:

"I was taking my collie dog, Nora, for a walk on the Britz Common, a few miles out of the city, when suddenly a pigeon—obviously a carrier pigeon—flew down before us and hopped between the dog's legs. I thought the bird was hurt in some way, and I ran up to Nora, who was about 10 paces off. In the meantime the dog lay down and gently licked the pigeon, which had nestled up closely in her thick, soft fur.

"Then I became aware of a small shadow and saw a hawk flying just above our heads in a circle, evidently considering the pigeon as his certain prey. Nora looked up, too, followed the hawk with her eyes and uttered a deep growl. After a few minutes the bird of prey rose higher and finally flew away out of sight, and soon afterward the pigeon left its place of safety and flew away also.

"Nora had completely rolled herself together, so that in the moment of danger only the head and neck of the little bird were to be seen."

What They Say

Says Will

"After seeing us, George Washington would sue us for calling him 'Father.'"—*Will Rogers.*

Prosperity

"There is no prosperity unless all are prosperous."—*Henry Ford.*

Good Music

"Good music knows no class; it appeals to all of humanity."—*Walter Damrosch, conductor.*

Each One Has His Place

"No one is wholly unimportant! No one—anywhere!"—*George Matthew Adams, writer.*

Workers as Customers

"Business men know today that their employees are also their customers."—*Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Committee on Unemployment.*

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 13

Winner:

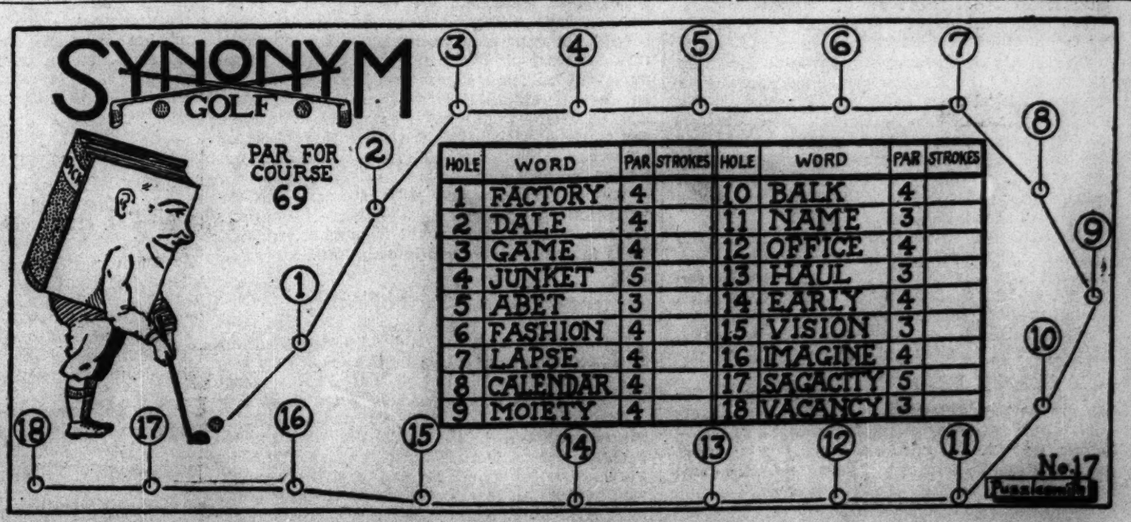
MRS. MARTHA I. ELLIOTT, Wellesley, Mass.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Portal	4	Bar	3
2.	Inception	4	Root	4
3.	Curve	3	Arc	3
4.	Compete	3	Vie	3
5.	Endure	4	Be-B	1
6.	Educate	5	Fit	3
7.	Forbid	3	Bar	3
8.	Master	4	Do	2
9.	Frustrate	4	Mar	3
10.	Impress	4	Hit	3
11.	Arrange	5	Fix	3
12.	Club	3	Bee-B	1
13.	Calculate	4	Add	3
14.	Bark	3	Bay	3
15.	Clemency	5	Pity	4
16.	Attribute	5	Owe-O	1
17.	Dexterity	3	Art	3
18.	Subsist	2	Be-B	1
		68		47

It was startling enough when the synonym golfers got to "breaking 60," but imagine how "Dick Shunary" must feel, on the heels of his announcement that the courses were to be made harder, to have to salute a "50 beater"! On several holes the score was saved only by the narrowest margin, but "Dick" assures all his friends that there is good authority for every synonym accepted.

If there are any Thomases with doubts, let it be said that the authority for "bar" on hole 1 is Webster's New International Dictionary, Bar, n. 10; for "be" on hole 5 see (ibid.) Be, v. i. 3b; on hole 8 it is to be remembered that "doing" a problem and "mastering" it involve no essential difference; on hole 10, you may be "impressed" or "hit" by a certain composition; for "bee" on hole 13 compare (ibid.) Club, n. 10, and second Bee, 2; for "owe" on hole 16 see (ibid.) Owe, v. i. 6.

The lowest score received was a 37 (!) from Milwaukee, Wis., but "M" (abbreviation) on hole 8 sufficed to disqualify it. A 39(!) from a sharpshooter in West Newton, Mass., lost out with "tee-T" and substitute "bud" (both too far-fetched) on hole 2, among others.


SYNONYM
GOLF
PAR FOR COURSE 69
HOLE WORD PAR STROKES HOLE WORD PAR STROKES
1 FACTORY 4 10 BALK 4
2 DALE 4 11 NAME 3
3 GAME 4 12 OFFICE 4
4 JUNKET 5 13 HAUL 3
5 ABET 3 14 EARLY 4
6 FASHION 4 15 VISION 3
7 LAPSE 4 16 IMAGINE 4
8 CALENDAR 4 17 SAGACITY 5
9 MOIETY 4 18 VACANCY 3
No. 17
Puzzlegram

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, MODE is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but FAD is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

More Machinery for Peace

WITHIN a few days of each other France and Britain, by their adherence to the League of Nations General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, have furnished the Pact of Paris with a considerable variety of peacemaking tools.

Every nation which has accepted that fundamental renunciation of war also binds itself to adopt "pacific means" for solving disputes. And every signatory nation must answer to its own satisfaction the leading question, "What particular pacific means shall we be able to employ in time of crisis?"

France and Britain, with a number of other nations which have already ratified the General Act, answer by establishing elaborate peacemaking machinery. First, they can utilize all the facilities of Geneva, particularly the Council of the League of Nations which already has an honorable record in averting menacing disputes. But if the League machinery is not applicable these nations may seek judicial settlement through the high prestige, authority and legal might of the World Court at The Hague.

Then if the dispute is not admissible or capable of judicial settlement the General Act may come into play. It provides methods of conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement. It establishes special commissions of distinguished experts who act as conciliatory or arbitral tribunes.

Every method known today may be employed under the sweeping provisions of the General Act. And most important of all, the signatories bind themselves to utilize this machinery. Events are not left to take their own course. In case of trouble, these concrete pacific methods must be applied. Thus Britain, France and the other powers similarly placed have a wide choice of recourses in case violation of the Kellogg pact is threatened. For them the Pact of Paris is implemented with a full battery of the most modern peacemaking machinery.

But what is the situation of powers like the United States? For them action in time of crisis is left to improvisation. There is some evidence that American opinion insists improvisation must continue to govern its foreign policy. And it is clear that the advantages for the United States of the peacemaking machinery available, particularly at Geneva, are not generally appreciated. Therefore, it may be futile for the present to argue that a great deal of the already working mechanism would be a most valuable and efficient sort of protection of American security.

Already the Hoover Administration, backed by three preceding administrations, has signed the protocol adhering to the World Court statutes. But this is not enough. Perhaps America is not yet ready to stretch out its hands to utilize any more of the available international tools. But if sponsors of the Kellogg pact do not believe in backing that undertaking by machinery they must at least be on the alert to improvise methods upon the moment of a crisis, because moments are precious when war threatens. Only half an hour averted Greco-Bulgarian strife a few years ago.

If America is to improvise, it must realize that the burden upon its shoulders is exceptionally heavy. The future of the world may rest upon the alertness and brilliance of the occupants of the White House and the Secretaryship of State so long as the United States ignores most of the machinery which other nations have adapted to their needs.

Freedom for Legislators

THE question whether legislators should vote as they think or as they are told—according to their private convictions or in the supposed interests of their party—affects the United States and Great Britain alike. Indeed, it affects every country whose form of government is comparable to the British and American models. Fresh consideration of the subject is prompted by recent developments at Westminster.

The debate on the second reading of the trade disputes bill brought several learned and clearly developed legal arguments to the notice of the Commons and of the nation; it gave Winston Churchill the opportunity of making one of the most amusing speeches of his career, and it produced from Sir John Simon an address of such outstanding merit that even his opponents were obliged to admit its power.

Yet there was something wanting. Though the bill was a measure of first-class importance, eagerly anticipated for many months, the speeches did not raise the House to that pitch of enthusiasm, nor did they enchain the country's attention to that degree of interest, which the great parliamentary achievements of the past have been accustomed to do.

It might be suggested that this is because the Commons today contains no figures comparable in stature with, for example, Disraeli, or Gladstone, or Pitt. But such an allegation is unjust to the present personnel of Parliament. The real reason why one cannot help feeling that the trade disputes bill debate and others like it are not entirely satisfactory, and somehow misfire, lies in the fact that in them all there is a sense of unreality.

Debates can scarcely escape a feeling of futility and ineffectiveness when the result of them is known before the first speech has been begun. It is almost impossible for a speaker to attain to the full height of his abilities in face of the consciousness that his speech cannot change a single vote. If the party system were only less rigid, and if members voted according to their honest opinion of the merits of each individual question, the standard of parliamentary oratory would immediately rise.

"Home Drinking" and Prohibition

ONE of the charges most frequently brought against the prohibition law is that it has encouraged drinking in the home. The saloon may have been bad, say the wets, but at least in the days of the saloon a man could buy himself a drink and go on none the worse for it, if he was that kind of man. Of course, if he was a prey to dipsomania he would drink too much, but at least there was no tendency on the part of the saloon keeper to thrust bottles of whisky instead of single drinks upon their customers. Under the prohibition law, according to the critical wets, a man desiring a drink has to buy a pint at least, or usually a quart, from his bootlegger, and take it home, with a resulting orgy.

After having properly impressed this argument upon our thought, the wets go on to eulogize the so-called Canadian system. And what is the Canadian system? A method of liquor vending by the state, which distinctly provides that, except in the case of the so-called beer taverns in the Province of Quebec, no liquor can be consumed on the premises where it is bought. None can be purchased in quantities so small as a single drink. All must be bought in bottles, and taken to the home to be consumed there exactly as is the liquor purveyed by the "wicked bootlegger" on the American side of the line.

Speaking before the southern convention of the Anti-Saloon League at St. Petersburg, Fla., the other day, a Canadian declared that the result of the various provincial laws in the Dominion had been to make Canada's liquor bill the heaviest in its whole history. He further pointed out that precisely that habit of home drinking which is supposed to have grown up in the United States under prohibition had been developed in Canada under the Canadian system.

It is apparent that, as this system is the very one which the zealous wets urge upon the people of the United States, they cannot at once condemn prohibition for having put liquor into the home and urge the adoption of a system which legally encourages home drinking.

As fast as substitution of any specified system for prohibition is subjected to analysis, it is found impracticable and worthless. The one helpful substitute for the liquor law of the United States as at present administered would be the more thorough enforcement and the wider observance of that law. Organization and education will inevitably bring this about.

The Wagner Bill Veto

IT IS a matter of serious regret that the third Wagner bill for a national system of free employment offices through state coöperation was not in a form which President Hoover could see fit to sign. That some nation-wide employment service of this sort would have great value, whether in normal times or times of stress, is incontestable. The question is just how it shall be set up.

The unfortunate phrase in the bill to the effect that the existing employment service in the Department of Labor "is hereby abolished" surely warranted the President's veto if the words were likely to be applied literally before the new organization could come into action. Mr. Hoover aptly says:

> It is not only changing horses while crossing a stream, but the other horse would not arrive for many months.

One can sympathize with Senator Wagner's disappointment and impatience at this postponement of a measure to which he has devoted the most commendable energy and ability. Yet there are points which can well be threshed out in the conferences which President Hoover has asked William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, to hold with interested organizations in preparation for action at another session of Congress.

A nice question of relations between the federal and state governments is presented. This was apparent in Congress's rejection of a substitute proposed by Secretary Doak contemplating a distinctively federal service. The Wagner bill proposes federal financial aid to state-organized employment services. Reams could be written against federal bureaucracy and for state home rule in this connection, and yet the stubborn fact must be faced that unless these employment exchanges are genuinely national in scope and operation they will not accomplish their main purpose.

To assure success this legislation must set up a federal authority capable, if necessary, of overriding local jealousies and compelling coöperation between states. A mere line on the map should not deprive a workman of the opportunity to learn of a job in another state. There may well be some supervision of methods, too, as federal aid in highway construction has shown. There would be little merit in making the National Government a mere tax-collecting agency to support state activities which have not always shown conspicuous efficiency.

The events just past only intensify the expectation that in the next session of Congress an employment service will be authorized on a basis to assure both local and national service.

Uglifying the Highways

OUT of the vast effort devoted to educating the motoring public in the ways of safety it is but natural that some developments will not merit commendation. Such are those which rear the wreckage of motorcars atop marble shafts located beside the well-traveled highway where all the world may see. Or, that very newest of object lessons of this character, which uses the traditional skull and crossbones with a mechanical arm moving across a symbolic field of crosses.

This latest symbol arranged in the form of a billboard on a broad beautiful highway leading out of a large eastern city has the unusual feature of being illuminated at night "by a ghastly light." The descriptive phrase is quoted by those who devised this monster for the education of motorists.

There are few traffic administrators left in America, England, France, Germany, or elsewhere who believe that fear is an effective medium in teaching traffic safety. Educators generally also have rejected this conclusion, in witness whereof corporal punishment has largely passed from modern educational institutions.

The traffic officer who doubts that he can accomplish more by being kindly, courteous, and helpful to motorists than by establishing a reputation for being hard and harsh is the rare exception. He becomes rarer as his attitude becomes known to his superiors. They know that a few hundred policemen cannot intimidate a hundred thousand or more motorists.

Accordingly, fear as a weapon of traffic administration is passing. That is why such reversions to the use of it as are exemplified in the devices mentioned are conspicuously out of step with the times.

No motorist objects to safety education, per se, but he does object to those manifestations of it which deface the highways with an ugliness exceeding that of any common billboard.

Alas! Poor Yorick

EQUITAS, world league for the rights of men, is no more. The notice comes from its headquarters at Vienna. That brave, defiant note, which two years ago sounded the tocsin of male emancipation, is stilled, leaving the cause sans crusade, sans even organization.

The world congress, which the embattled organizers hoped to promote, failed to materialize. It misfired largely, it appears, owing to American lukewarmness. Equitas appealed first to the United States as the home, according to Count Keyserling, of the new matriarchy. But, though scores of invitations must have reached at least the homes of "henpecked Americans," so few acceptances came back to Vienna that the idea was given up. This was twelve months ago. Thereafter Equitas maintained a precarious existence behind a façade of two handsome plate glass windows from which emerged every week a sort of register of female encroachment on man's prerogatives called "Self-Defense."

Perhaps there was something wrong with the leadership of Equitas. After all, other world institutions have survived American nonrecognition. Moreover, granted American lukewarmness, the prospects of membership in Europe might have been combed more thoroughly. Even France, stronghold of the rights of man (in the sense of ruling the domestic roost) has lately shown tendencies of female encroachment. Otherwise there would have been no reason for the French reëmphasis the other day that a Frenchman is legally entitled to open his wife's mail.

Perhaps, however, the forces arrayed against the movement were too powerful. Far from being dismayed, the womenfolk were apparently temerarious, nay, impudent. They turned the early thunderbolts of Equitas into boomerangs. Applicants for membership, to male astonishment, turned out to be women who, as the president admitted (in confidence), became the financial prop of the organization. Like Achilles, the leaders hid among women. Like Samson, they were lured to self-destruction. Obviously, the women intended to show that they could invade the very citadel of antifeminism. But the tactics were not those that reduced Troy to ashes. They were the modern tactics of boring from within. The women espoused the cause only to ditch it. With a final gesture of disdain, they sold out the headquarters to a women's shoe store!

What the Well-Dressed Building—

GARGOYLES, goddesses, gazelles and gulls—and various other symbols which architects have been wont to use for decorative purposes from time immemorial—are said to be passing. The machine age is pressing its claims upon the architecture of today. The muses, the flying mercurys, the trumpeters, the aerial dancers and all the others of that great group of figures which architects have known and loved for their availability in times of distress, are to become obsolete if the new school prevails. They may as well be relegated to the attic of architecture, there to repose until a future renaissance shall bring them out for a dusting and possibly for consideration as candidates for decoration in period reconstruction.

Machinery has already made its appearance in mural decoration. Although the motif is said to be in the abstract it is based on such things as the crankshaft of an automobile, the motor of an airplane, a hydroelectric generating plant, steam engines, stamping presses and other expressions of the machinery era. No one can forecast how far this modernistic movement in architecture will go. It has extraordinary possibilities. One may yet see a seed-sowing machine carved on the front of a school building, a public library embossed with a reproduction of an electric light bulb—surely nothing could be a better symbol of world enlightenment!—a city hall bearing a steam roller in bold relief, or a public garage decorated with spark-plug minarets, gasoline-tank towers and automobile-tire window frames.

Editorial Notes

Many motion picture players have mixed business with art by doing their own investing and thus increasing their incomes; financiers may find that more attention to art, along with their business, also pays.

What has pleased many in the recent discussions about how to eat corn pone and "pot-likker" is the interest which both dunkers and crumblers have shown in each other's etiquette.

And now comes the announcement that rubber may be made from wheat. Is it possible that the investigator formed his opinion from a warmed-over stack of wheat cakes?

Brazil's provisional President, urging his nation to safeguard and develop its plentiful mineral resources, has proved himself an admirable kind of "Man of Iron."

A special plate designating the cars of reckless drivers is proposed by a New York legislator. But why any plate at all for such?

Jmz Ukxxsz Avzpz Tc Dojtgc

By PUZZLESMITH

PUZZLED? Yet you can solve it very easily if you know how. As old as the riddle, cipher writing—now popular in the form of cryptogram puzzles—was used in ancient times as a secret code for messages of importance. The Greeks, the Syracusans, the Carthaginians, the Jews, and the Romans, notably Julius Cæsar and Augustus, used the cryptogram.

Edgar Allan Poe was the first American author to make use of the cryptogram in a story, according to "Primrose," who holds among members of the National Puzzlers' League an enviable 100 per cent record for solving over a thousand "crypts," straight running. In Poe's story, "The Gold Bug," the entire plot centers around the solution of a cryptogram, and the author successfully solved every example, numbering over 100, which was sent him through Graham's Magazine in 1841. Of cryptograms Poe said:

> It may well be doubted whether human ingenuity can construct an enigma of this kind which human ingenuity may not, by proper application, resolve.

* * *

In Puzzledom today the cryptogram is a puzzle in cipher, and is commonly composed of a sentence of varying length, in which each letter is represented by another letter, but always the same letter throughout. Occasionally characters are used instead of letters, but the rule is carried out in the same way. As a cryptogram should be perfectly fair, should be in grammatical English, properly punctuated, and should contain about ninety letters, I hasten to add to the title:

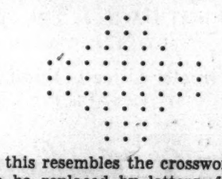
Ukxxsze? Lzj lgk odc igsnz tj nzvl zdisl ty lgk acgp mgp.

Still puzzled? Possibly by reading over the first line or two of this article you may find a clue which will aid you in solving this cryptogram.

* * *

As a member of the Puzzlers' League, I have been asked many times, "What kind of puzzles do puzzlers solve? Do they tackle anything besides crossword puzzles?" It was with a desire to learn for myself the answer to just these questions that I first joined the Krewe. Crossword puzzles, I have found, are considered rather too simple. Indeed, of late, this form of puzzling has descended to a mere race against time, success being measured not in terms of mere solution, but of rapidity of solution.

But again, what sort of puzzles do these puzzlers like to puzzle over? Recent copies of the Enigma, official organ of the league, would seem to indicate that Puzzledom finds interest in all sorts of perplexities, for it contains puzzleistic references to rhomboids, pyramids, heptagons, diamonds, squares, hexdecagons, trapezoids, icosahedrons—and many other forms upon which the formist group build their tricky words. Take, for example, this hexdecagon:



In a way this resembles the crossword, in that the dots are to be replaced by letters, forming words, in accordance with the following definitions: 1, To command. 2, Single. 3, Large knives. 4, Relating to the study of plants. 5, Inert. 6, Tithed. 7, In the Shetland and Orkney Islands, crown taxes for pasturage, etc., on commons. 8, Devoured. 9, Induced.

* * *

While these form puzzles occupy the time of a large group in the league, the flattists—those who champion the charades, homonyms, transposals, deletions, rebuses, and anagrams—contribute greatly to the task of puzzling a puzzler. And how they enjoy puzzling each other. One puzzler recently composed the following rebus:

UNUN
A paradox is brought to you:
Connect the UN's before your view
Then disconnected they will be
When you have solved the mystery.

That's too much for you? It didn't take the puzzlers long to catch on that the hidden word was "uncoupled."

Back in the gold rush days of our grandfathers, the following rebus would have been a most popular one. Perhaps you can guess it:

RRRRRRR
RRRRRRR
RRRRRRR
RRRRRRR
RRRRRRR
RRRRRRR
RRRRRRR

Count the R's. Perhaps that will help you.

But while rebuses tax the puzzling ability of many a puzzler, it is the anagram that holds, deservedly, one of the highest ranks among the puzzleistic fraternity. To many, anagrams is a letter game—played during childhood days—and recently dusted off and brought to light again. But among real puzzlers making an anagram consists of transposing the letters of a word or phrase so as to produce another word or phrase that has a meaning similar to that of the original.

Perhaps one of the best examples of a true anagram—and good anagrams are chiefly notable for their fewness—is that composed by a veteran puzzler who transposed THE EYES to THEY SEE. And so I leave to you the solving of the following anagram, which recently appeared in the Enigma, and which for radio listeners, at least, should not prove very difficult:

AMOS, ANDY ARE POOR, EXPECT TO FARE RICH;
CLAIM FAITH IN CAB.

* * *

Verse puzzles also find popular support among the Krewe, these usually being submitted as transposals, phonetic charades, transdeletions, linkades, alphagrams, and heteronyms. Difficult as many of these have been for the Krewe to solve, a number of poetical contributions appearing in the Enigma during the last six months have had even the best of puzzlers puzzled. These were all signed "Pennsylvanian," and, according to Arty Ess, official editor, were all posted from the Quaker State. Every effort to identify this new puzzler seemed in vain, and the contributions finally ended in this manner:

PENULTIMATE

The masquerade is ending,
The curtain soon will fall;
But one more act impending,
And then—well, then, that's all!
I've had poor Arty guessing,
He knows not whom to blame;
But soon I'll be confessing,
And tell the Dom my name.

This verse only served to whet the curiosity of the puzzlers, and at their recent Baltimore convention they were all agog for a glimpse of this puzzler they had failed to solve. During the business meeting a telegram in verse arrived saying that Pennsylvanian "quite . . . dirty" would "reach the Southern's door by eleven thirty." Promptly at the time mentioned a 'phone call from the alleged "Pennsylvanian" resulted in the sending of a committee to the lobby of the Southern Hotel to escort this "unknown" to the meeting.

The escorts (L. M. N. Terry and Orion—both Baltimoreans) finally returned—but where was Pennsylvanian? "When we got down there," said Orion, "we looked around the lobby, but for the life of me I couldn't see anyone who looked extremely puzzled. Perhaps because I didn't look in a mirror. Finally, however, I caught a glimpse of Terry's badge. (All the puzzlers wore badges bearing their nom de plume.) There it was, as big as life, 'PENNSYLVANIAN'." And thus was the hoax slipped over, and, after many explanations from L. M. N. Terry, who had played the dual rôle, a "real puzzle" was solved for Puzzledom.

* * *

King's Move puzzles have always been popular, but are usually constructed in such haste that the oversupply of usable letters makes them comparatively easy to solve. The three-square puzzle worked out some months ago by Bunny, which contained the names of twelve members of the animal kingdom, caused no little comment, and she determined to see what could be done along this line with the names of rivers. She built it around the names of seven rivers located in various parts of the world, but a further search of the atlas showed her that it contained at least thirteen—without repeating any letter. Following the King Move, as in chess—one space in any direction—how many can you find?

HIA
RON
DEL

Notes From Budapest

BUDAPEST

THE wonderful position of the two cities of Buda and Pest on either side of the river justify the title of Budapest as the "Pearl of the Danube." The Hungarians are proud of their capital and are making great efforts to beautify it still more. A society, formed last year for the purpose of popularizing the cultivation of plants and flowers and of beautifying all public places and private houses with flowers, has decided to increase its activities during 1931. This year expert botanists are giving free public lectures on the care of flower gardens and window boxes, while people are allowed to bring their plants to the botanical institute to obtain free advice as to their care.

More Flowers to Beautify City

* * *

The beautiful town of Debreczen, which can, with much justice, be called the cultural capital of Hungary, has the best museum to be found in the country outside Budapest, through the generosity of a Hungarian silk merchant, Friedrich Déri, who lived for many years in Vienna. Among the most interesting sections are the historical coin collections and the picture galleries. That dealing with the period of the migration of the peoples—a period in which Hungarian soil played a great part—will attract many students of history.

Fine Museum for Debreczen

* * *

Budapest is making a determined effort not to fall behind the other central European capitals as a center of attraction for the tourists. The Hungarian railways, big hotels and travel bureaus have all combined for some time in sending out tourist propaganda, and there has been heavy response, especially from foreign visitors in Vienna, who hastened to take advantage of the attractive and reasonable "three-day trip" offered by them. The next step is the opening of a combined Austro-Hungarian Travel Bureau in Vienna, the point from which almost all Danube and Balkan tourist traffic starts, with the object of attracting visitors not only to the Hungarian capital, but also to the points of interest farther out, Lilliafüred, Lake Balaton, Debreczen, etc. The automobile exhibition arranged for April will also attract many foreign visitors to the rally of cars and motorcycles and concours d'élégance from all parts of the world. For the benefit of the German tourist public, who visit Hungary in greater numbers each year, a complete guide to Hungary was published in German at the end of last year.

Tourists to Hungary Welcomed

* * *

Film censorship in Hungary tends to grow less and less every year. Of the 15,357 films examined by the Ministry of the Interior, only 731 were forbidden, and of these many passed the censor later in a slightly altered form. Of the number prohibited, fifty-five were rejected for political reasons, as being anti-national or Bolshevist, sixty-five for offenses against good taste and public morals, and ten on religious grounds. Even in the film world post-war nationalist feeling is seen. Strong agitations are constantly being made in various quarters for talkies in the Magyar language, but up to the present, owing to high costs of production, with very little success.

Fewer Films Are Censored

* * *

The recent celebration of the Sopron (Oedenburg) Franz Liszt Musical Society has raised once again the problem as to the nationality of the great composer. Was he Hungarian or Austrian? Born near Sopron, at the little village of Raiding—since the war a part of the Austrian province of the Burgenland—Liszt's father was Hungarian, but his mother hailed from Krems, on the Austrian Danube. In the house of his birth is to be seen the shabby little piano at which his father gave him his first music lessons, and, hanging on the wall of the same room, is a letter Liszt wrote in German, in which he declares that he feels in customs and language a Hungarian; in it the word Magyar (Hungarian) is written in Hungarian characters and underlined. But he undoubtedly regarded Vienna as his second home and loved Germany, where he spent fifteen years; and he always acknowledged his great debt to German music. The truth seems to be that, culturally and artistically, Liszt belonged to both countries. In a letter to the Princess Marie Hohenlohe he answers the problem by describing himself to be "full of Hungarian temperament and German thoroughness," both of which qualities revealed themselves in his musical works.

Liszt, Austrian or Hungarian?